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PASSENGERS London-Paris-London  
1 JAN. to 31 DEC. 1931 18,230  
PASSENGERS London-Paris-London  
1 JAN. to 31 DEC. 1932 **34,596**

**89.77% INCREASE**

### TOTAL PASSENGERS CARRIED

Each unit represents 1,000 passengers



1924-25  
passengers  
11,395



1927-28  
passengers  
26,479



1929-30  
passengers  
29,338



1931-32  
passengers  
34,162

### LETTERS CARRIED

Each unit represents 200,000 letters



1924-25  
letters carried  
212,380



1927-28  
letters carried  
2,334,850



1929-30  
letters carried  
3,941,070



1931-32  
letters carried  
6,348,720

### COUNTRIES SERVED



1924-25  
6 countries  
served



1927-28  
8 countries  
served



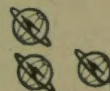
1929-30  
12 countries  
served



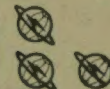
1931-32  
19 countries  
served

### MILES FLOWN

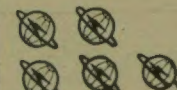
Each unit represents 300,000 miles in a year (over once round the world A MONTH)



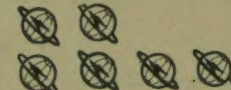
1924-25  
miles flown  
853,042



1927-28  
miles flown  
867,675



1929-30  
miles flown  
1,345,217



1931-32  
miles flown  
1,721,962

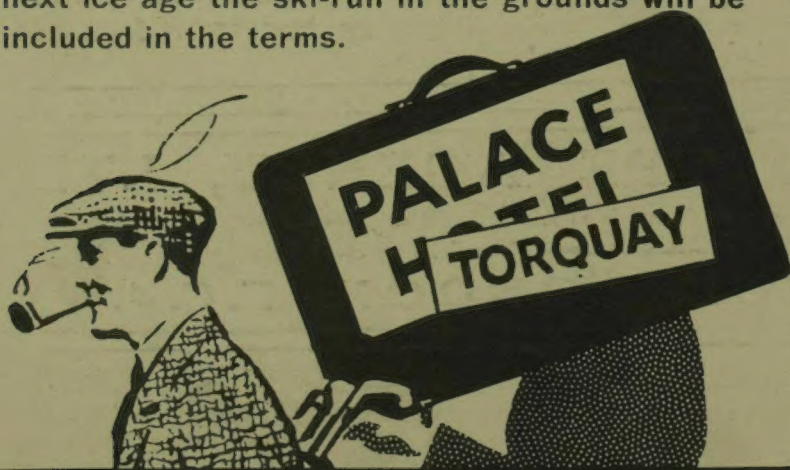
Stuarts

## LEFT OUT IN THE WARM

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1933.



**STRANGE GODS OF THE 13TH CENTURY B.C.: BARBARIC SILVER FIGURES OF A DIVINE COUPLE FOUND AT RAS SHAMRA.**

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH BY PROFESSOR CLAUDE F. A. SCHAEFFER, DIRECTOR OF THE FRENCH ARCHAEOLOGICAL MISSION TO RAS SHAMRA; CURATOR OF THE PREHISTORIC AND GALLO-ROMAN MUSEUM AT STRASBOURG. (SEE HIS ARTICLE ON A LATER PAGE AND THREE OTHER PAGES OF ILLUSTRATIONS.)



## RAS SHAMRA YIELDS NEW TREASURE TO THE SPADE:

FURTHER FINDS ON THE GREAT SYRIAN SITE: RELICS OF THE SECOND MILLENNIUM B.C., INCLUDING A STELA OF BAAL AND A BABYLONIAN WARRANT OF ARREST.

By Professor CLAUDE F. A. SCHAEFFER, Director of the French Archaeological Mission to Ras Shamra; Curator of the Prehistoric and Gallo-Roman Museum at Strasbourg.

(See Illustrations opposite and on the Front Page and Pages 180 and 181.)

As Professor Schaeffer here recalls, the successive seasons of his epoch-making excavations at Ras Shamra, in northern Syria, since his work there began in 1929, have been described and illustrated by him in four previous numbers of this paper. The following article continues the record and gives the remarkable results of last year's digging. The photographs are numbered in order from this page to page 181, and as far as possible we have inserted in the article the corresponding references.

therefore preceded at Ras Shamra that of Mycenæ, which is later than the fifteenth century. This confirms the investigations of Professor Pendlebury regarding the dates of Mycenæan ceramics at Tell-el-Amarna.

### Two New Large Sepulchral Vaults.

Last year's season gave us two new large chamber-tombs similar to those found in 1929. In spite of desecration in ancient times, and partial destruction by the removal of stones for building, they were still very rich in precious objects. One of them in particular, Tomb 5, yielded beautiful examples of Mycenæan pottery (Fig. 2), brought to Ras Shamra probably from the Island of Rhodes, where, in the necropolis of Ialysos, absolutely similar vases have been discovered. These vases of Ialysos—a good many of which are in the British Museum, where I was able to study them recently—bear the same potter's marks as those of Tomb 5 at Minet-el-Beida. It is interesting

to note that the southern wall of the tomb has got a window in the middle (Fig. 6), outside which had been placed a large jar (Fig. 7) containing several goblets and drinking-cups. This arrangement, corresponding exactly to that in Tombs 2 and 3 at Minet-el-Beida, had been made to ensure a supply of water for the dead. The other large tomb discovered this year is of exceptional dimensions. Its sepulchral chamber measures inside 3.50 by 6.50 metres, being thus double the size of the other tombs hitherto discovered at Minet-el-Beida. It had been constructed in a large hollow, dug in the chalk of the subsoil. The walls and vault of this tomb, the sixth of the series, had been removed up to the last course but one, after plunder of the tomb. The skeletons, very much damaged, belong to no fewer than twenty-eight individuals—men, women, and children. It must have been either a collective or a family vault.

### Funerary Equipment of a Royal Richness.

Funerary equipment in those days was extraordinarily rich. Rings and beads of gold which have escaped pillage prove that the objects in precious metals were numerous, as well as those in ivory and alabaster. We took out of this tomb hundreds of crushed vases, amongst which Cyprian and Mycenæan pottery of the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries B.C. predominates. But what is chiefly characteristic of this tomb is the remarkable abundance of vases, goblets, and bottles in faience, delicate porcelain, and glass. The greater part of these fragile objects had been smashed during the pillage. In a little chamber adjoining the tomb, however, where had



FIG. 3. A WARRANT OF ARREST DATING FROM THE SECOND MILLENNIUM B.C.

This tablet is inscribed in Babylonian with a warrant of arrest issued by a king of the country round Ras Shamra, demanding the extradition of an absconding Minister of Finance. It is seen here as it was taken from the soil, and before it had been cleaned.

The layers here are composed of gravel and marine sand and are rich in fragments of pottery, the edges of which have been blunted by the action of the waves. These date from the second millennium B.C.

### The Oldest Tombs of the Necropolis.

The most ancient tombs of the necropolis, the first specimens of which we discovered last year, consist of simple trenches, cut in the chalk, just large enough to hold a body and its funeral equipment. Sometimes the same grave was used for eight successive interments; the bones and equip-

ment of the first occupants being simply pushed aside against the walls of the grave. Around the skeletons we found many vases, quite intact, of Cyprian or local origin, attributable to the fifteenth century B.C. Mycenæan pottery (e.g., Fig. 2) is conspicuous by its absence in these tombs, a fact proving that they are earlier than the great chamber-tombs with a dromos at Minet-el-Beida, which are remarkable for abundance of Mycenæan ceramics. Moreover, one of the walls of a chamber tomb passes above one of the graves cut in the chalk below. The importation of Cyprian pottery had

### Sacred Enclosure for a Fertility Cult.

Between Tombs 5 and 6 we discovered a mass of enclosures open to the sky, each containing tables of offerings or arrangements for libations. Beneath these enclosures had been buried numerous votive offerings, especially Mycenæan and Cyprian vases, weapons, and utensils in bronze, ornaments in gold and silver, and even curiosities such as elephant tusks or hippopotamus teeth. As to the nature of the worship practised in these curious enclosures, they were rites of magic designed to make the earth fertile (Fig. 11). One of the Ras Shamra tablets reveals their ritual. It is prescribed that vases must be buried in the earth, and then two

(Continued on page 212.)



FIG. 1. PITCHERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH TO SEVENTEENTH CENTURY B.C. IMPORTED TO RAS SHAMRA FROM CYPRUS: A TYPE OF POTTERY FOUND IN EARLIER GRAVES WHERE MYCENÆAN VESSELS ARE ABSENT.

It is a pleasant task for me to give *The Illustrated London News* a brief account of the new discoveries made at Ras Shamra during the fourth season of excavations in the spring of 1932. The readers of this fine paper have already been able to follow successive stages of our previous discoveries in the great necropolis near the Bay of Minet-el-Beida; the ancient port of Ras Shamra, as well as on the neighbouring tell of the same name, in four illustrated articles published respectively in the issues of Nov. 2, 1929, Nov. 29, 1930, Nov. 21, 1931, and March 12, 1932. I will not, therefore, retrace the history of this commercial centre, which, in the third and second millenniums B.C., had grown rich by the importation of Cyprus copper and by export to Egypt and the Aegean of Asiatic produce from Syria or Mesopotamia which here reached the coast. The commercial and political prestige of Ras Shamra was further increased by its celebrated sanctuary, as well as by its library and school for scribes, where we discovered the famous tablets which revealed a hitherto unknown literature, besides several unknown languages.

Subsidised by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, as well as by the French National Museums, the Expedition was able to work from April to July 1932, employing 250 native labourers and a batch of prisoners guarded by a detachment of forty-five soldiers of the Syrian Legion. I owe to M. René Dussaud, member of the Institut and Curator of Oriental Antiquities in the Louvre, who promoted the expedition, the achievement of these new discoveries at Ras Shamra which have yielded so many precious documents. My friend M. Georges Chenet, of Clon, proved once more a devoted colleague; and in supervision work I was also aided by M. Pierre Villforth, the Cairo archaeologist.

The excavations started in the necropolis situated on a rock dominating the ancient port of Ras Shamra. This port used to be larger than the present Bay of Minet-el-Beida. Last year we discovered the former shore-line, 120 metres back from that of to-day.



FIG. 4. THE LEADER OF THE EXPEDITION, PROFESSOR SCHAEFFER (ON LEFT), DETACHING FROM THE SOIL THE PRECIOUS STATUETTES OF DIVINITIES (SEE FRONT PAGE), OF SILVER ENRICHED WITH GOLD, DISCOVERED IN ONE OF THE TEMPLES AT RAS SHAMRA.

ment of the first occupants being simply pushed aside against the walls of the grave. Around the skeletons we found many vases, quite intact, of Cyprian or local origin, attributable to the fifteenth century B.C. Mycenæan pottery (e.g., Fig. 2) is conspicuous by its absence in these tombs, a fact proving that they are earlier than the great chamber-tombs with a dromos at Minet-el-Beida, which are remarkable for abundance of Mycenæan ceramics. Moreover, one of the walls of a chamber tomb passes above one of the graves cut in the chalk below. The importation of Cyprian pottery had



FIG. 2. MYCENÆAN POTTERY FOUND AMONG FUNERARY DEPOSITS IN THE TOMB NO. 5 (FOURTEENTH TO THIRTEENTH CENTURIES B.C.): A TYPE OF CERAMICS ABSENT IN THE EARLIER GRAVES AT RAS SHAMRA.



FIG. 5. M. CHENET CLEANING THE GREAT STELA OF BAAL HURLING A THUNDERBOLT (SEE FIG. 15 ON PAGE 181) FOR ITS FIRST PHOTOGRAPH—SHOWING THE INVERTED POSITION IN WHICH THIS VERY IMPORTANT MONUMENT WAS FOUND BURIED IN THE SOIL.



## MYCENAEAN CHAMBER-TOMBS OF RAS SHAMRA : WONDERFUL MASONRY OVER 3000 YEARS OLD.

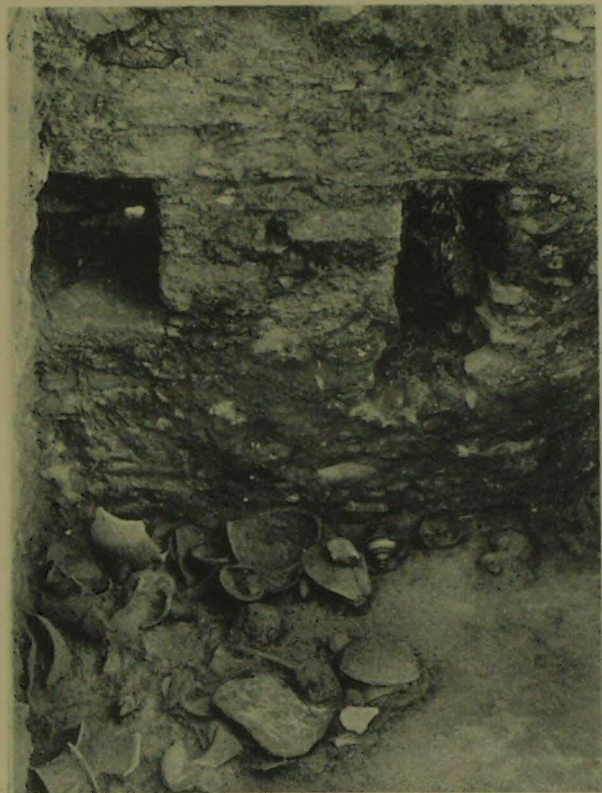


FIG. 6. A SEPULCHRE WITH A WINDOW (ON RIGHT) FOR THE DEAD TO REACH A WATER-JAR PLACED OUTSIDE (SEE FIG. 7): PART OF TOMB 5, SHOWING BONES, MYCENÆAN VASES, AND NICHE FOR OFFERINGS (ON LEFT).



FIG. 8. THE BEAUTIFUL MONUMENTAL STAIRWAY LEADING TO THE GATE OF THE ROYAL VAULT: A WONDERFULLY PRESERVED EXAMPLE OF ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE AT RAS SHAMRA.



FIG. -10. A LONG-AWAITED MOMENT: THE ENTRANCE TO THE ROYAL MYCENÆAN TOMB AT RAS SHAMRA IS DISCOVERED—FOUR TRUSTED LABOURERS AT WORK.

THE great discoveries made by Professor Schaeffer at Ras Shamra during the past four years have aroused the keenest interest in the archaeological world. "The excavations have now been recognised," he claims, "as the most important after those at Ur." In sending us the remarkable photographs reproduced in this number, he added recently: "I am at present preparing the fifth expedition to Ras Shamra, which will begin in February (*i.e.*, this month), and will be followed by an excavation campaign in Cyprus, of which I hope to be able to tell you [Continued below.



FIG. 7. THE OUTSIDE OF THE WINDOW IN TOMB 5 (SEEN IN FIG. 6), WITH A LARGE JAR (PLACED THERE FOR THE USE OF THE DEAD) CONTAINING LIQUIDS AND A COMPLETE SET OF VESSELS FOR DRAWING AND DRINKING.



FIG. 9. MASSIVE VAULTING IN A ROYAL TOMB AT RAS SHAMRA, SYRIA: A POINTED ARCH, SHOWING (AT THE TOP) A HOLE MADE BY ROBBERS WHO PLUNDERED THE CONTENTS.



FIG. 11. THE SCENE OF A FERTILITY CULT: A TERRA-COTTA LIBATION CONDUIT, PIERCED WITH HOLES TO SPREAD THE LIQUID IN THE EARTH; AND VOTIVE VASES. [Continued.] interesting things in the course of the year." Last autumn, it may be recalled, Professor Schaeffer lectured on Ras Shamra at King's College, London, and at Oxford, with Sir Arthur Evans presiding. The above photographs relate mostly to the architectural side of last season's excavations, and show examples of wonderful masonry, and the use of the pointed arch. Particularly interesting, as revealing ancient ideas about the life after death, is the tomb-chamber window shown (from both sides) in Figs. 6 and 7. It was made to enable the occupant of the grave to reach the jar placed outside as a water-supply for the dead.



## BAAL THE THUNDERBOLT-HURLER; AND THE LATEST ART TREASURES FROM

## BELLES OF THE 14TH CENTURY B.C. THE FAMOUS SITE OF RAS SHAMRA.



FIG. 12. IMPRESSIONS OF CYLINDER SEALS FROM THE NECROPOLIS AT RAS SHAMRA: EXAMPLES OF EXQUISITE DESIGN AND WORKMANSHIP ON A MINUTE SCALE, WITH LIVELY FIGURES ENGAGED IN SCENES OF BATTLE OR RELIGIOUS RITUAL.

ON these two pages we illustrate some of the most important examples of ancient art discovered on the famous site at Ras Shamra, in northern Syria, during the fourth season of excavations conducted there in the spring of 1932 by the French Archaeological Mission under Professor Schaeffer. In his present article, given on page 178 of this number, he gives a full account of last year's work and its results, with particular references to several of the objects shown in these photographs. In his notes on them he mentions that the two finest moments in the season's work were those in which the excavators came upon the Baal stela (Fig. 15) and the two little silver figures of a god and goddess which are shown in the illustration on our front page. The larger of the two statuettes, that of the god, also appears here in Figs. 13 and 14, while in Fig. 4 (on page 178) Professor Schaeffer himself is seen engaged on the delicate task of detaching it from the soil in which

(Continued opposite.)



FIG. 13. THE LITTLE SILVER GOD SHOWN ON THE FRONT PAGE AND IN FIGS. 4 AND 14) AS IT EMERGED FROM THE SOIL, WITHIN A VASE IN WHICH IT HAD BEEN BURIED IN TIME OF DANGER MORE THAN 3000 YEARS AGO.



FIG. 14. A BACK VIEW OF THE SAME LITTLE SILVER FIGURE OF A GOD (SEEN IN FIGS. 4 AND 13 AND ON THE FRONT PAGE), SHOWING THE SQUARED SHOULDERS, CURIOUS HEAD-DRESS, AND LONG BARE LEGS.

it had lain buried for over three thousand years. From an artistic point of view, as he says, they are barbaric in style, and represent a period when northern Syria had lost touch with earlier influences from Egypt, and from new conquerors, in the thirteenth and twelfth centuries B.C., acquired a very rustic and primitive art. There is a human interest in these crudely fashioned statuettes, from the fact that they had evidently been hidden by their owners at a time when danger threatened the city. They were found inside a jar buried in the ground not far from the large stela. This stela (shown in Fig. 15 and also in Fig. 5 on page 176) is described by Professor Schaeffer as one of the finest representations of Baal that have ever been discovered. The god is seen standing and brandishing in one hand a club, and in the other a great thunderbolt terminating in a spear-point. The smaller figure in front of him on the right, wearing a long Syrian robe and placed upon a pedestal, is considered to represent a King of Ras Shamra who had placed himself under Baal's protection. Equally attractive for their artistic quality, on a miniature scale, are the seal impressions illustrated in Fig. 12, with their beautifully fashioned human and animal figures full of life and movement, in scenes of battle or religious ritual. Finally, in Figs. 16, 17, and 19, we have two interesting types of feminine beauty and fashions in head-dressing prevalent in northern Syria in the fourteenth century B.C. The silver statuettes mentioned above have each a necklace and loin-cloth of gold.

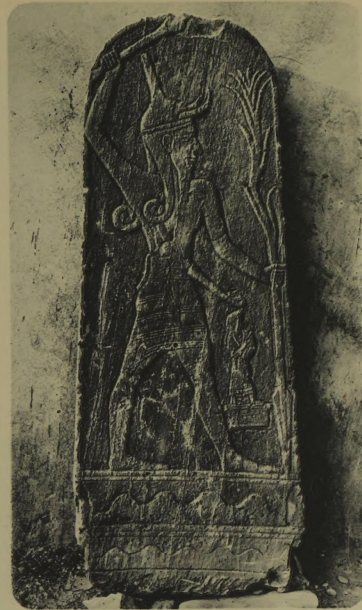


FIG. 15. ONE OF THE FINEST KNOWN REPRESENTATIONS OF BAAL: THE BEAUTIFUL STELA (ABOUT 4 FT. HIGH) SHOWING THE GOD HURLING A SPEAR-POINTED THUNDERBOLT, AND A SMALL FIGURE (RIGHT) PROBABLY A KING OF RAS SHAMRA SEEKING HIS PROTECTION.



FIG. 16. A BELLE OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY B.C. IN NORTHERN SYRIA: A REMARKABLE HEAD OF A WOMAN IN POLYCHROME PORCELAIN FROM TOMB NO. 6.



FIG. 17. THE SAME PORCELAIN HEAD OF A WOMAN AS SEEN IN THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH (FIG. 16): A FRONT VIEW, SHOWING THE FACIAL TYPE.

The photographs reproduced in Figs. 16 and 17 are of interest as showing a type of feminine beauty in northern Syria over three thousand years ago, as well as indications of the fashions in coiffure then prevailing. Among the outstanding facial characteristics in this example, it will be observed, are full lips and large and very prominent eyes.



FIG. 18. ENGRAVED AXE-HEADS AND A HEAVY SPEAR-HEAD USED BY WEAPONS OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY B.C. DISCOVERED AT RAS SHAMRA.



FIG. 19. FEMININE COIFFURE 3000 YEARS AGO: A POLYCHROME HEAD IN RELIEF ON A PORCELAIN CUP (MYCENAEAN STYLE, FOURTEENTH-THIRTEENTH CENTURIES B.C.).

Like the one shown in Figs. 16 and 17, this head of a woman in relief, decorating the side of a tall goblet in fine porcelain, throws an interesting light on feminine coiffure in antiquity. Particularly noticeable are the curls worn coquettishly on cheeks and forehead. Cups of this type, Professor Schaeffer mentions, have hitherto only been found at Enkomi, in Cyprus.



FIG. 20. A BEAUTIFUL HEAD FASHIONED IN FINE PORCELAIN, FOUND IN TOMB NO. 6 AT MINET EL BEIDA, AND DATING FROM THE FOURTEENTH-THIRTEENTH CENTURIES B.C.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

MANY have seen, and many more must have heard of, the very amusing performance now being given at the Ambassadors Theatre, "The Streets of London," based on the idea of acting a melodrama as a burlesque. It is true that the old melodrama of Dion Boucicault is not turned into an extravagant burlesque; nor indeed, compared with some, was it ever a very extravagant melodrama. It is almost entirely a matter of certain stage conventions which look very stiff to our generation; which always looked rather stagey even to the earlier generation, only that the earlier generation really rather liked the stage to be stagey. It is always necessary to remember, and it is very easy to forget, this last little point about the changes in human taste.

A young man of the time and type of Shelley, let us say, wearing a loose collar and neckcloth and long flowing hair, certainly regarded his grandfather as a very artificial old dandy if he was patched and powdered and buttoned up with innumerable buttons in the frills and furbelows of the eighteenth century. The young man thought his own costume was more natural, and the old man thought the young man's costume was stark mad. But the old man did not think his own costume was natural. He thought it was the business of any gentleman's costume to be artificial. He did not pretend that his hair was naturally white with powder or grew in a pigtail, or that frills were sprouting on him like feathers on a chicken, or that high red heels had grown out of his feet. He simply was not competing with the young man at all, in the matter of naturalness. He belonged to an age when people thought that dress ought to be dressy.

Dion Boucicault belonged to an age when people thought that the stage ought to be stagey. I admit that the eighteenth century was in many ways much more intelligent than the nineteenth century. Therefore, an artificial comedy like "The School for Scandal" is not so easily made absurd as an artificial melodrama like "The Streets of London." But "The School for Scandal" is artificial, and in some minor matters even absurd; that is, unintentionally absurd. There are always some stage properties of a period that look a little too stagey at a subsequent period. Nevertheless, when all this is allowed for, it must be admitted that the period of Victorian melodrama was a pretty ghastly period. The admirable setting and acting of the present performance brings out all that was most pompous and preposterous, with a dexterity all the better for not being overdone. I appreciated especially the remarkable feat of writing a letter on the stage, as I have seen it done in all seriousness in my boyhood; when the squire conveys to his lawyer that his estate is to be divided between six different sons in six totally different ways, with a curse or blessing attached to each, and does it all with one long scratching line, followed by a thunderous thump to represent the seal or stamp. It was also very pleasing to see the hero wandering about with a chair in his hand, which he offered to the mendicant from the streets, and pushed backwards or forwards according to whether the mendicant was or was not included in the conversation—if it can be called conversation. For some of it, of course, was soliloquy; and every now and then I drew in, with a deep breath of appreciation, the intensity of a hissing aside.

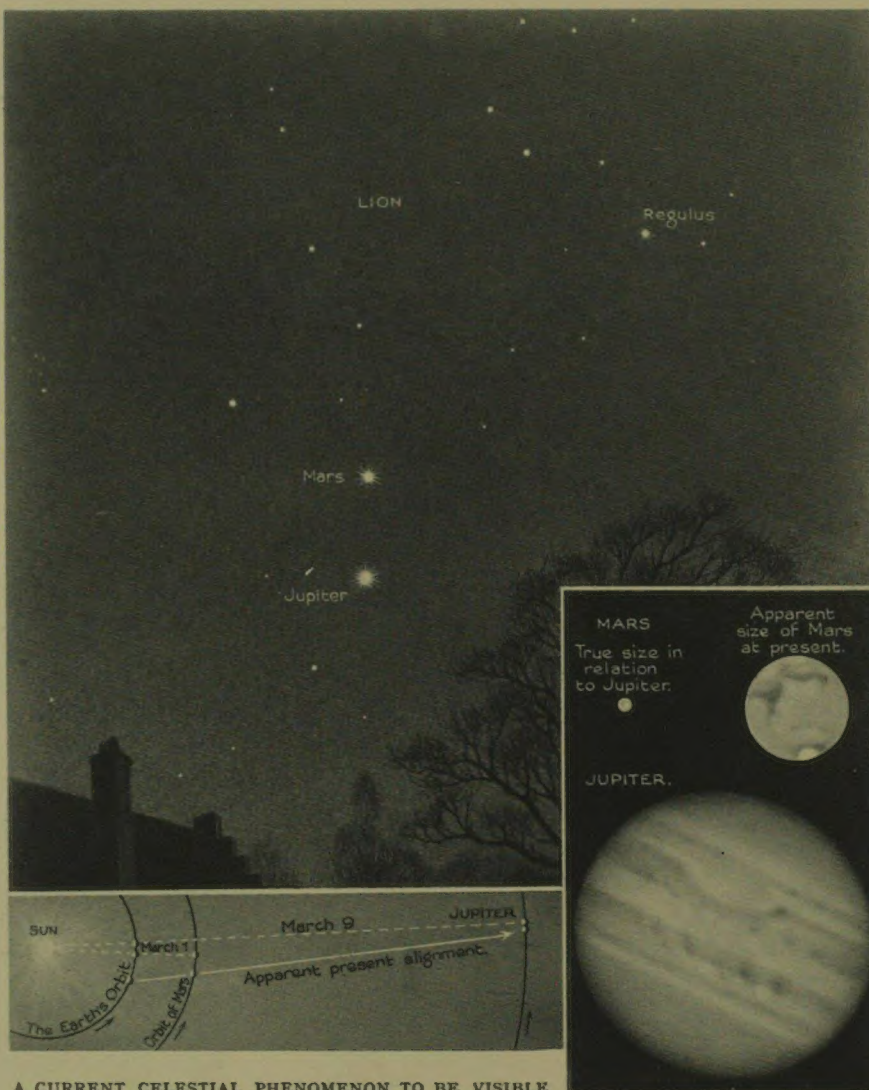
And yet, though nobody could see it without laughing, there are things to be thought about as well as things to be laughed at. To recur to the case of the Byronic young man and his frilled and powdered grandfather, there is one obvious moral to be drawn. The Byronic young man knew that his grandfather's dress had been more artificial, but there was one thing that the Byronic young man certainly did not know. He did not know that his own dress, the dress he considered natural, would also in thirty years be considered artificial. He did not know that his loosened hair would look like ridiculous ringlets, that his loosened cloak would look like the cloak of a comic conspirator; that the next generation or two would think that he was

an additional absurdity which is relative and not positive, and comes solely from things being old-fashioned. And while we can say that the preposterous Victorian melodramas were preposterous, more preposterous than the elegant artificiality of "The School for Scandal," yet some of the absurdity is only antiquity. And that absurdity we shall all inherit and exhibit, as soon as our own fashions have become antique.

For instance, it is more likely than not that, in eighty years, the little tricks and mannerisms of the new Noel Coward sort of comedy will seem utterly false and farcical. A new school of humour will produce a burlesque of the Noel Coward comedy, and every action will seem affectation. Whenever the hero or heroine lights a cigarette, a howl of joyful derision will go up, especially from the old playgoers, who can just remember that venerable and antiquated piece of mummery. When a servant comes in with a tray of cocktails, it will bring down the house with that deafening applause that is only given to really old and seasoned and almost prehistoric jokes. Almost every posture will look like a pose. Almost every word will be in the quaint old diction of the earlier twentieth century. In short, Sir Gerald du Maurier's way of being natural will be exactly like Shelley's way of looking natural; it may remain beautiful, but it will not remain young.

There is a queerer thing to be learnt from the stale and stagey melodrama. It is this; that if an old thing is old enough, and a new thing is new enough, nobody will notice if they are almost the same thing. I mean that if there has been a long interval of other fashions between the first fashion and the last fashion, the dead thing can return in a new disguise without ever being detected. I have mentioned those rusty devices of melodrama, the soliloquy and the aside. They were used by Shakespeare; they were used by Dion Boucicault; they were used down to Victorian times; and they were used because they are useful. It does definitely help, not merely the melodramatic trick, but the dramatic truth of a scene, that the audience should hear something that the stage company do not hear. The result is that this fiction has reappeared in ultra-modern drama, in the form of an entirely new psychological and metaphysical theory of the theatre. The characters will soliloquise as loud as they like, and utter asides that are not said aside. The old convention was that, when a man spoke to a woman, she was not supposed to notice that he also whispered behind his hand to the audience. The new convention is that she is to go suddenly stone deaf when he says certain things, and miraculously recover the power of hearing when he says other things. That is something much more melodramatic than a melodrama. That is something that

could only be described as a Miracle Play. I do not object to that; I am very fond of Miracle Plays and rather fond of melodramas. But it is odd that something that was laughed off the stage when it was at least barely possible, should return to the stage in triumph in the form of a stark, staring impossibility. It looks as if we should all have to go back to Miracle Plays—and possibly to miracles.



A CURRENT CELESTIAL PHENOMENON TO BE VISIBLE VERY NEAR THE MOON ON FEBRUARY 12: MARS (THE UPPER OF TWO PLANETS IN THE LARGE DRAWING) AND JUPITER (BELOW IT) IN CONJUNCTION; WITH EXPLANATORY DIAGRAMS.

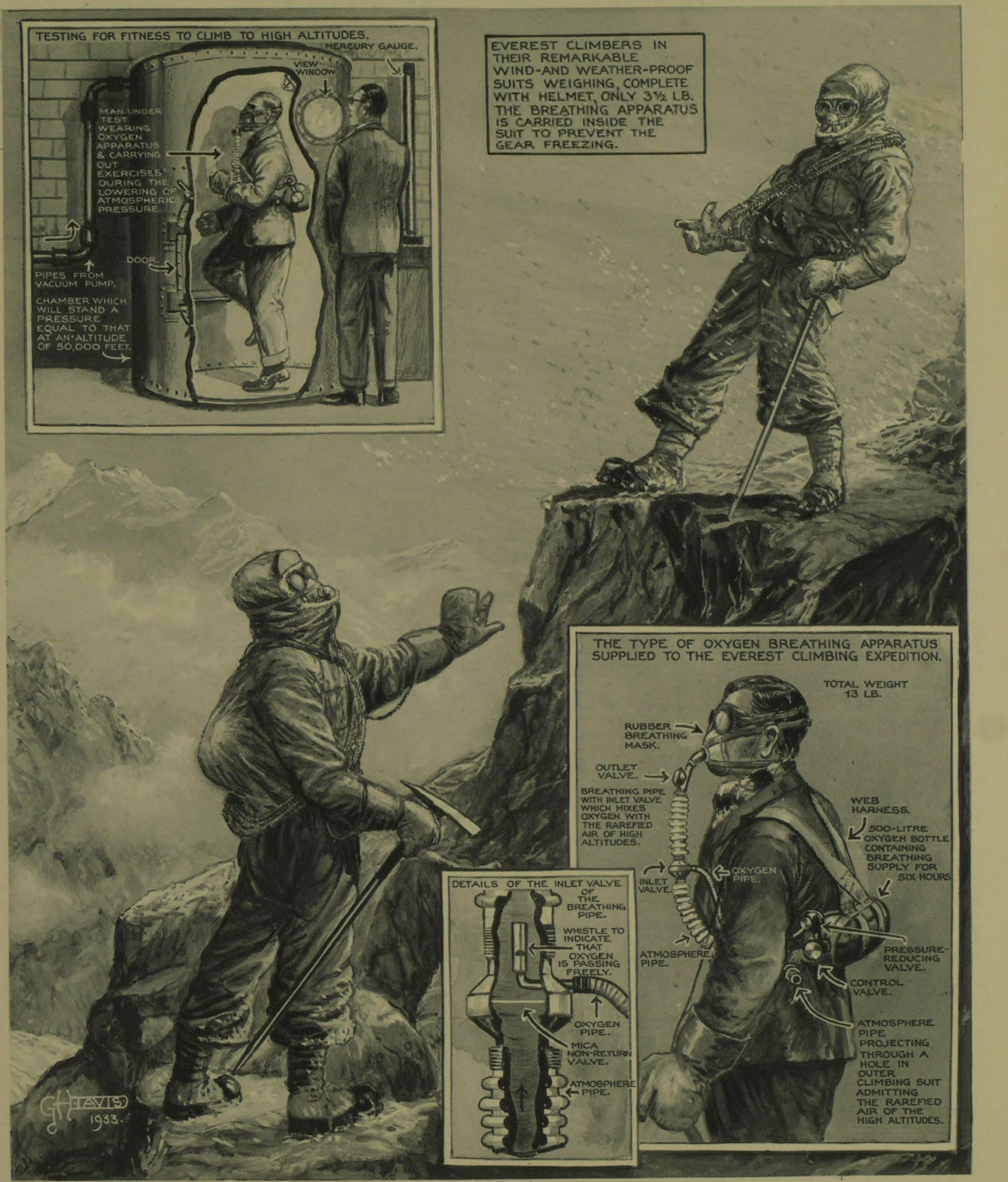
"For some time past," writes M. Lucien Rudaux, the French astronomer, "we have been able to admire the very beautiful spectacle of the planets, Mars and Jupiter, shining one above the other, first in the south-east quarter of the heavens and then at the meridian a little after midnight. Their apparent nearness to each other, a combination of their courses with that of the earth, is explained by the lower left-hand diagram. This diagram shows also that they will be in opposition to the sun, Mars on March 1, and Jupiter on March 9. The earth's quicker motion, which causes these positions, seems to make the two planets retrograde unequally (as a carriage seems to go backward in relation to objects on the horizon when seen from a train passing it). Mars will therefore slowly separate from Jupiter, but this fine 'conjunction' will still be visible for some weeks. The moon will be found below and very near the group on the evening of February 12. Mars is at present 106 million kilometres away (and on March 1 will be only 101 million kilometres away), whereas the distance of Jupiter is 672 million kilometres. Mars, though nearly as brilliant as Jupiter, is actually twenty times smaller in diameter (see lower diagram on right), but owes its brightness to its proximity, which enlarges it very much comparatively, while at the same time it also receives more light from the sun. Seen through the telescope, the globe of Mars has its North Pole towards the earth, but the conditions are not favourable for observation, as the orbit of Mars is somewhat eccentric, and, at the moment of opposition, the planet is just at its furthest point from the earth."—(Drawings and Description by Lucien Rudaux.)

the artificial old dandy. Least of all would he think, and small blame to him, that he would look artificial to a son or grandson who was himself wearing a stove-pipe top-hat and mutton-chop whiskers or the preposterous trousers of the 'seventies. In other words, while we can say that those preposterous trousers were preposterous, and much more preposterous than the elegant knee-breeches of the powdered ancestor, yet there will always be



# MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO SCALE EVEREST: CLIMBING AND BREATHING KIT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS, FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY MR. H. FLINT (MAKER OF THE SPECIAL SUITS) AND MESSRS. SIEBE, GORMAN AND CO. LTD. (MAKERS OF THE BREATHING-APPARATUS).



## EQUIPMENT WITHOUT WHICH NO CLIMBER CAN HOPE TO REACH THE SUMMIT OF 29,141-FT. MOUNT EVEREST.

The fact that the breathing-apparatus to be carried by the climbers of Everest (as distinct from the airmen of the Houston Mt. Everest Flight, whose equipment was illustrated in our last issue) will be worn inside their windproof suits tends to give them a hump-backed appearance, caused by the oxygen bottle carried on the back. The suits are made of a special weatherproof and windproof material, exactly the same as that used for the tent in which Mr. Augustine Courtauld sheltered for a whole winter in Greenland. The helmet is lined with a sunproof fabric that prevents sunstroke, and the face opening has a surround of specially dressed anti-freezing lamb's wool, protecting the cheeks against a side wind. The coat is of golfing type, with shoulder-piece protection, four pockets, and sleeves that retain the same length no matter how the arm is moved.

The trousers are double, the inner trouser going right down into the boot, while the outer is placed under spat-puttees. The whole suit is lined with silk and weighs only 3½ lb. The breathing-apparatus enables oxygen to be used in conjunction with the rarefied atmosphere at high altitudes. The 500-litre bottle carried would sustain a climbing man for six hours. A recent innovation is the whistle at the end of the oxygen pipe in the inlet valve, so that the climber has audible notification that oxygen is flowing freely. Climbers about to ascend great heights usually undergo a fitness test, and our top inset shows a man equipped with breathing gear going through the actions of walking, climbing, and so on, while atmospheric pressure is lowered in a testing chamber at Messrs. Siebe, Gorman and Co.'s works in London.



# BOOKS OF THE DAY.

OWING to the vagaries of our Protean climate we never can tell for three days ahead whether we are—

To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside  
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice.

When I began this article, my room felt rather like a refrigerator, and it seemed appropriate to discuss books about the Polar regions. They have since lost this topical quality, but the thermometer may swing back below zero by the time these words appear. By the way, what meaning exactly did Shakespeare attach to the word "thrilling"? I imagine that, in the above passage, it was a synonym for "piercing" or "shivering."

Whether in the Shakespearean or the modern sense of the word, there is a plenitude of thrills in "NORTHERN LIGHTS." The Official Account of the British Arctic Air-Route Expedition, 1930-1. By F. Spencer Chapman. With Foreword by Admiral Sir William Goodenough; Introduction by the late H. G. Watkins; and Chapters by J. M. Scott, Captain P. M. H. Lemon, and Augustine Courtauld; Maps, and sixty-four Plates (Chatto and Windus; 18s.). This book, beautifully printed and illustrated, has an abiding value not only as a very readable narrative of adventure and as a scientific record, but as a tribute to the memory of that brilliant young explorer, "Gino" Watkins, organiser and leader of the expedition, who, as Admiral Goodenough says, "returned from it a recognised authority," and whose career has since been cut short by a tragic accident.

The objects of the expedition are fully specified in the leader's introduction, and included an intended flight along the whole air route between England and Winnipeg. "It will be seen," adds Mr. Watkins, "that these plans were considerably altered. Some of the proposed journeys were never attempted, and many journeys were made which had never been contemplated." Neither he nor the author sums up the actual results or explains their significance in relation to the main purpose of the air route. The details are all here, of course, in *extenso*, and very interesting they are, and well described; but there is no general retrospective conclusion: the story simply leaves off when everything has been told. As to future prospects of aviation across Greenland, valuable data are provided in the appendix by Flight-Lieut. N. H. D'Aeth, R.A.F., who also discusses the general use of aircraft on Arctic or Antarctic expeditions. Other appendices deal respectively with flying work, plant-collection, climate, geology, surveys, sledging rations, and bird life, but there is no index—a surprising omission in a book that can claim historical importance, and in which those concerned in the subject may often wish to look up references.

Mr. Augustine Courtauld's account of his lonely vigil at the Ice-cap Station has a special interest for bookish folk. Describing how he passed the time in his under-snow dungeon, he says: "My own library consisted of only one book, as I had not expected to be staying [*i.e.*, at the Ice-Cap Station] when I set out from the Base; but fortunately my predecessors had left a very good assortment. The ones I remember enjoying most were *Vanity Fair*, *Guy Mannering*, *Jane Eyre*, *The Forsyte Saga*, *Kidnapped*, *The Master of Ballantrae*, and *Whitaker's Almanack*. There were times when the Bible made very good reading." Was that his "one book"? On this point history is silent.

A memorial tribute to Watkins by Dr. Hugh Robert Mill (reprinted from the *Times*) leads me on to another book. "I have known," writes Dr. Mill, "all the Polar explorers of the last half-century, but no one can stand beside young Watkins, save the young Fridtjof Nansen as I met him first on his return from the first crossing of Greenland forty-four years ago. Both had the charm of winning personality; both had the clearness of vision to plan great and new ventures and the firmness of mind to carry them through." Dr. Mill's eulogy of the great Norwegian explorer and patriot, who was also a practical philanthropist of world-wide sympathies, will be intelligible to readers of "NANSEN." By E. E. Reynolds. Illustrated (Bles; 10s. 6d.).

According to the publisher, this is the first Life of Nansen to appear. A comparatively short book, it can hardly claim to be a full biography, but at any rate it gives an attractive outline of an adventurous career, with the

means of appreciating a great personality. In recounting the "Farthest North" voyage in the *Fram*, the author has largely used extracts from Nansen's own record. Then comes the story of his share in the political events that led to Norwegian independence, and finally that of his work connected with the repatriation of prisoners of war, famine relief in Russia, and the League of Nations. His address on being elected Rector of St. Andrews University was a stirring "call to Youth."

Several other books have to do with the Arctic, but first I must switch off to the other end of the earth to say a few words about "THE CONQUEST OF THE SOUTH POLE." Antarctic Exploration 1906-1931. By J. Gordon Hayes. With many Photographs by H. G. Ponting and others;

Having thus returned to the boreal regions, I should like to commend a picturesque historical study that takes us back into the mists of antiquity, namely, "NORTHMEN OF ADVENTURE." A Survey of the Exploits of Dominant Northmen from the Earliest Times to the Norman Conquest. By Charles Marshall Smith. With Illustrations and Maps (Longmans; 16s.). This is a book with a special appeal to British readers, for its main motive is to trace the origin of an ancient and vital element in our national character. "It is from the Northmen," the author writes, "that the British have inherited their instinct for the sea, their facility in switching from fighting to trading, and their ability to effect a compromise between communal living and personal freedom. But deeper down than all this is the racial type, the inexorable law which has evolved the Briton of to-day from the Northmen of old." There is an interesting section on the early history of Greenland, "rediscovered by Frobenius in 1576."

To return to modern times—here are two books that describe not so much exploration and research as everyday life in the Great White North. The Arctic regions of Canada have been the main scene of personal reminiscences told in "PRAIRIE TALES AND ARCTIC BYWAYS." By Captain Henry Toke Munn. With thirty-three Illustrations (Hurst and Blackett; 12s. 6d.). As the High Commissioner of Canada points out in his Introduction, this lively and amusing narrative contains "the exploits, modestly set forth, of a hunter of big game, a prospector of gold in the Klondyke and in Ontario, and an intrepid spirit on land and sea." Among passages I have noted as particularly interesting are those that describe the Polar bear's cunning mode of seal-hunting, and a picture of Eskimo life and character.

The same race of ice-dwellers, seen through the eyes of a Frenchman who cast in his lot with them, is portrayed on a more extensive scale in the work of a well-known American writer entitled "KABLUK OF THE ESKIMOS." By Lowell Thomas, author of "With Lawrence in Arabia." With seventeen Illustrations (Hutchinson; 10s. 6d.). This is one of those books, very popular nowadays, in which a practised writer interprets and expresses the experiences of a man of action. Mr. Thomas came across his leading character, whose real name was Louis Romanet (Kabluk was his Eskimo name), at Edmonton in Canada, and at once recognised his distinctive personality—that of "a sensitive Frenchman with an aesthetic cast of mind . . . with a perception schooled not in Bret Harte or Jack London, but in the classic French tradition of Voltaire and Renan." Mr. Thomas got his story. "It was a dramatic story of a friendship," he writes, "a deeply emotional tale of a brotherly tie between two men, between Kabluk, the white man, and Akpek, the Eskimo chief." It is certainly a story that makes good reading, on unusual lines.

Both the Arctic and the Antarctic, as well as many other parts of the world, provide settings for an excellent "omnibus" book, or prose anthology, of adventures in various "thrilling regions," icy and otherwise. The book is called "TOLD AT THE EXPLORERS' CLUB." True Tales of Modern Exploration. Edited by Frederick A. Blossom, Librarian of the Explorers' Club. With Illustrations (Harrap; 10s. 6d.). Here we have exciting episodes in the lives of thirty-three noted men of adventure told in their own words. Among them are Colonel Lindbergh, Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, and Sir Hubert Wilkins. The Polar regions are well represented.

Another book whose title suggests by contrast a certain excess of warmth, though tempered by a prefatory wind from a cooler clime, is "TO HELL AND GONE." By Penryn Goldman. With Introduction by Sir Wilfred Grenfell of Labrador. Illustrated (Gollancz; 16s.). The author, who forsook the amenities to savour life in the raw, describes breezily his farming experiences in "the Outback of Australia" (where "the white man works under a hot sun," and the horizon is known as "Hell and Gone"); a motoring adventure to the north; and a sojourn in South Sea islands. He had previously tried Canada and South Africa. The distinguished writer of the introduction, taking the book as "a record of a training which disregards conventions, comfort, and even personal safety," criticises the author's theory of education on these lines as not universally applicable, though sometimes salutary. C. E. B.

## To Our Readers and Photographers at Home and Abroad.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" has always been famed for its treatment of the various branches of Science. Its archæological articles and illustrations are known throughout the world, and its pages dealing with Natural History and Ethnology are of equal value. These and other subjects are dealt with in our pages in a more extensive way than in any other illustrated weekly journal. We take this opportunity, therefore, of urging our readers to forward to us photographs of interest in these branches of Science.

Few people visiting the less-known parts of the world fail to equip themselves with cameras, and we wish to inform explorers and others who travel that we are glad to consider photographs which show curious customs of various nationalities, civilised and uncivilised, their sports, habits, and costumes; in fact, anything of a little-known or unusual character.

We are very pleased to receive also photographs dealing with Natural History in all its branches, especially those which are of a novel description. Our pages deal thoroughly with unfamiliar habits of birds, animals, fishes, and insects.

To Archæologists we make a special appeal to send us the results of recent discoveries.

In addition, we are glad to consider photographs or rough sketches illustrating important events throughout the world; but such contributions should be forwarded by the quickest possible route, immediately after the events.

We welcome contributions and pay well for all material accepted for publication.

When illustrations are submitted, each subject sent should be accompanied by a suitable description.

Contributions should be addressed to: The Editor, *The Illustrated London News*, 346, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Charts, Diagrams, and Appendices and Bibliography (Thornton Butterworth; 18s.). This book, again, contains a contribution by Dr. H. R. Mill, which here takes the form of an extended introduction. Dr. Mill explains that there had been a demand for a new edition of his own book, "Siege of the South Pole," but, being disinclined to undertake it, he instead persuaded the Rev. Gordon Hayes to write the present work. "It gives," he says, "a well-proportioned account of all the expeditions which have entered the Antarctic regions since the return of the National Expedition in 1904. . . . To my mind, all experience points to the use of mechanical transport in future, and the most promising kinds appear to be air-tractor sledges and airplanes."

Here we get, among much else, the story of Amundsen's voyage in the *Fram* and his attainment of the Pole; the tragic end of Scott; the last voyage of Shackleton; and the pioneer flights of Wilkins and Byrd. Next to the Scott tragedy, the most moving chapter in the book is that describing Sir Douglas Mawson's 300-miles' march with two companions, who both perished on the way, and his own narrow escape. The author considers Mawson, in view of the results of his four to five years' work, "the most successful Antarctic explorer in the period." In the chapter on Rear-Admiral Richard Byrd's American aeronautical expedition, Mr. Hayes states incidentally, I notice, that Peary did not reach the North Pole, and that the first men to arrive there were Byrd and Floyd Bennett, flying from Spitzbergen.



## THE GOLD BOOM AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE: AFTER-HOURS BUSINESS.



### SENSATIONAL DEALINGS IN THE "STREET" AFTER THE CLOSING OF THE "HOUSE": SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD-MINING SHARES CHANGE HANDS AT HIGH PRICES AS A SEQUEL TO THE UNION'S ABANDONMENT OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

The gold boom has brought intense excitement to the Stock Exchange and its neighbourhood. On Saturday, February 4, for example, the business in South African gold-mining shares—"Kaffirs," in City parlance—was of such magnitude that it could not be coped with while the "House" was open, and dealings were carried on in the "Street" until about two in the afternoon. As to the cause of the boom, we may quote the City Editor of the "Dispatch": "As if by the waving of a magic wand, companies' revenues have leaped ahead. . . . This magic wand has been South Africa's abandonment of the gold standard. Up to the end of December, gold was being sold at 84s. 10d. an ounce. The majority of the mines were making profits on this basis and paying dividends.

After the Union's change of monetary policy, gold mined in January was sold at about £6 an ounce. That is to say, on every ounce of gold there is an increased revenue of about 35s. So far, this increase in revenue figures is an increase in profits, with the exception of the existing tax, with the result that January profit figures of the South African mines show an increase of £1,500,000 as compared with those of December. I say 'so far' this increase figures as profit, because this will not continue to be the case. Costs are likely to increase and so may taxation. . . . Nevertheless, it would seem that there is more justification for this boom than for the majority of its predecessors." And remember: "a slump always follows a boom as night follows day."



# THE BOOM IN SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD-MINE SHARES—"KAFFIRS": JOHANNESBURG—FROM OPEN VELD'T TO CITY OF GOLD AND METROPOLIS.



JOHANNESBURG IN 1886, THE YEAR THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD FEVER BEGAN: A SOLITARY BOER FARMHOUSE ON THE VELD'T.



JOHANNESBURG IN 1889: THE WORLD'S GREATEST GOLD-FIELD WHEN IT WAS NO MORE THAN A COLLECTION OF SCATTERED SHANTIES.



JOHANNESBURG IN 1906: MARKET-DAY WHEN THE PRESENT METROPOLIS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA KNEW THE HORSE-TRAM AND THE OX-DRAWN COVERED WAGON—NOTE THE SPIRE ON THE RIGHT.



JOHANNESBURG AS IT IS TO-DAY: THE METROPOLIS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, THE CITY WHICH IS THE HEART OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST GOLD-FIELD.



A "SKY-SCRAPER" OF TO-DAY ON THE SITE SHOWN IN THE 1906 MARKET-DAY PHOTOGRAPH REPRODUCED ABOVE—NOTE THE SPIRE ON THE RIGHT.



AN OLD-TIME MINER'S "STAKE" IN MODERN JOHANNESBURG: A CLAIM-BOARD, A RELIC OF THE EARLY DAYS, STILL TO BE SEEN IN THE CITY.

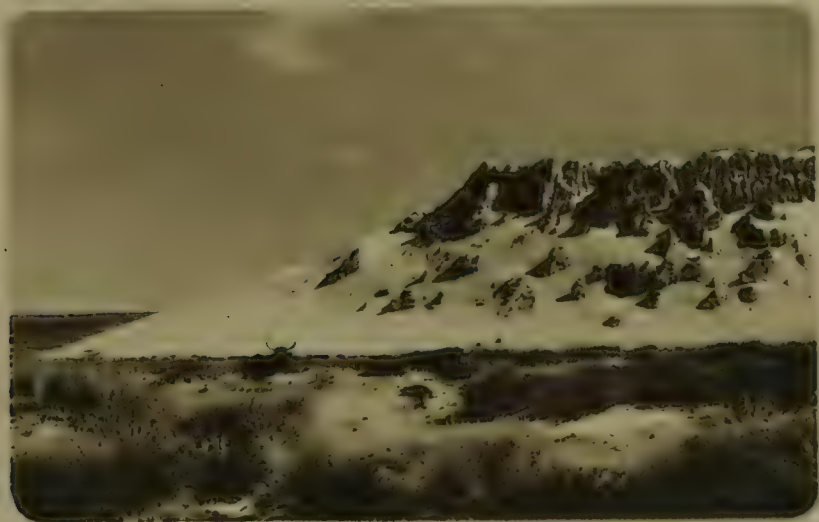
In view of the remarkable dealings in the shares of South African gold-mining companies, particular interest attaches to Johannesburg, for it is not only the metropolis of Southern Africa, but owes its position to the fact that it is the heart of the world's greatest gold-field. The story of its development is a real romance. In this year of grace, 1933, it is a modern city in every sense of the word, with an area of 82 square miles; a city and suburban population of about 204,000 whites and 178,000 coloured; and having a rateable value of over

£62,000,000 sterling. Yet, as recently as 1886, its site was open veldt. Since then it has produced gold to a total of over one thousand millions sterling. To quote the "South and East African Year Book": "Johannesburg dates from September, 1886, when a few straggling shanties began to rise along the line of reef now forming the Wemmer and Ferreira Companies' ground. The existence of the reef at this point was not then suspected, but, when the fact became known, immediate steps were taken to secure a more suitable locality, and the

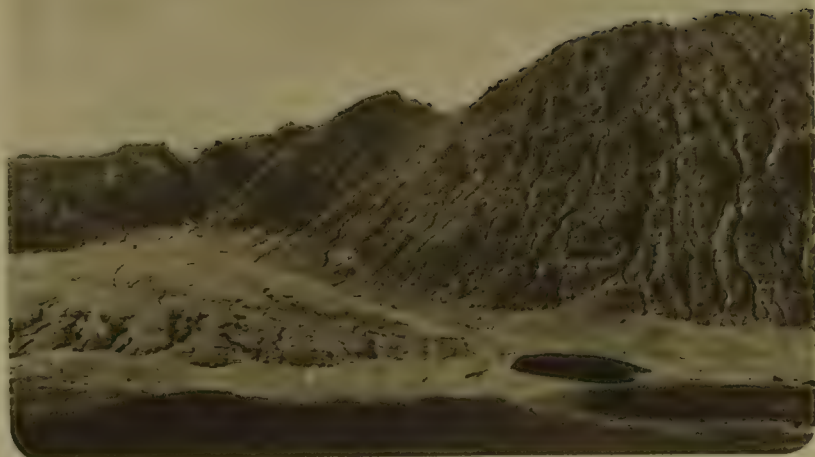
[Continued opposite.]



# THE GOLD BOOM—UNEQUALLED SINCE 1895: JOHANNESBURG, CENTRE OF SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD-MINING.



WHERE ONCE THE VELDT WAS A DREARY FLAT: SLAG-HEAPS OF THE GOLD-MINES THAT HAVE MADE JOHANNESBURG "THE CITY FOUNDED ON GOLD."



MAN-MADE "MOUNTAINS" OF THE VELDT: SLAG-HEAPS OF JOHANNESBURG GOLD-MINES—IN THIS CASE, SOME 160 FEET HIGH.

IN THE  
STOCK  
EXCHANGE,  
JOHANNESBURG.



THE STOCK EXCHANGE, JOHANNESBURG, SCENE OF INNUMERABLE DEALS IN GOLD-MINING SHARES.



DRILLING IN A JOHANNESBURG GOLD-MINE: WORK ONLY THE NATIVE CAN DO AT CERTAIN DEPTHS, OWING TO THE HEAT.



THE GOLD INDUSTRY, THE LIFE OF JOHANNESBURG: POURING REFINED GOLD IN A RAND REFINERY.

*Continued.*  
nucleus of the present township was laid out in December of the same year. The site chosen was on the southern slope of the Witwatersrand range. . . . The reefs, which have been the means of creating the largest city of South Africa on the hitherto useless tract, run east and west of the town for a distance of nearly 130 miles, and the undulating country is dotted in all directions with talling heaps and buildings connected with the working of the mines." Further, it is of interest to recall that gold was discovered near the present site of

Johannesburg in 1854. Prospectors, however, had many obstacles placed in their way by the Boers, who had recently trekked into the country, and were averse to any interference with their pastoral existence.



## Notes for the Novel-Reader: Fiction of the Month.

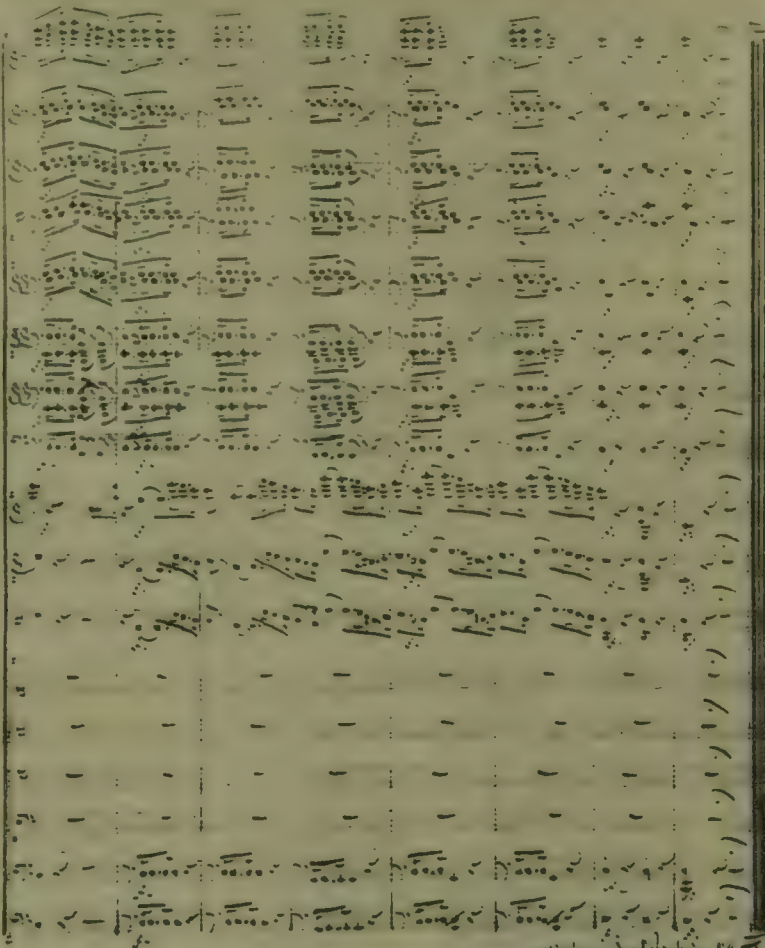
**THEODORE BULPINGTON** was born towards the end of the nineteenth century. He was an amiable youth, given to day-dreaming. In these moods, like most of the rest of us, he idealised himself; and "in his secret heart, to arrange some unsatisfied need," he styled himself "The Bulpington of Blup." His education was haphazard, because the theory of education most fashionable at the time deprecated schools. Theodore "developed considerable linguistic facility, an obstinate incapacity for mathematics, and marked artistic tendencies, and he became a voracious reader of fiction, history, and poetry. He wrote verse from a remarkably early age, and sketched with inaccuracy and distinction. He was good at his piano lessons. . . ."

Parents whose children display the traits of the youthful Theodore should beware, for he turned out badly. Mr. Wells is not likely to feel much sympathy with anyone guilty of "an obstinate incapacity for mathematics," and he does not like Theodore Bulpington. However, he gives him every chance to mend his ways. His neighbour, Teddy Broxton, is a budding scientist: looking through his microscope, he sees life steadily, if he does not see it whole; and he has a respect for hard facts which Theodore would have done well to imitate. Alas! he continues to daydream, to delight himself with "memories of Bach and Beethoven and Offenbach and César Franck" (what is Offenbach doing in this *galère*?), and his character suffers in consequence. He emerges from every ordeal—adolescence, love, war—with diminishing credit. A faithless, inadequate lover, a cowardly, boastful soldier, he soon loses the reader's sympathy. And very often, when he does something unusually silly or contemptible, Mr. Wells brings in an upright, clear-eyed young scientist, whose correct and admirable behaviour redresses the balance and points the moral. There is much lively writing in "The Bulpington of Blup," but it is such a partisan work that even its satire leaves no sting.

The same may be said of "Ann Vickers." No doubt we ought to sympathise with criminals in certain cases; no doubt the American prison system, like other prison systems, leaves something to be desired. But according to Mr. Sinclair Lewis, nearly every criminal is an angel in disguise, while nearly every warder, turnkey, and prison official is a fiend—and a fiend hardly disguised at all. Ann Vickers was a feminist, a social worker, a woman of character; it was her mission to look after the under-dog. One would respect her for that, but in her zeal she loses her sense of proportion, and with it the reader's interest. We cannot greatly care who her lover of the moment is, whether she gives birth to a child or prefers the services of an abortionist, whether she gets her divorce or fails to. The whole long story is permeated by a coarseness of tone which sets one's teeth on edge. It is also less amusing than most of Mr. Lewis's novels; there is plenty of exaggeration, but not much humour. Nor is it strong in constructive ideas. We are told what Mr. Lewis does not like in America; we do not hear what he would like—unless it be a world from which "respectability" is excluded, and criminals have the same rights and liberties with other men.

"Man's Mortality" is a romance of the future. According to Mr. Michael Arlen's prophecy, before the present century is over the world will be kept in order by a "pax aeronautica" imposed by an international corporation of

Air Transport. Its rule is benevolent but deadening. At least, this is the opinion of one brilliant young scientist, and he uses his new invention, an aeroplane armed with a scythe that can pass through steel, to break up the power and prestige of the guardians of world-peace. National feeling springs once more into being; all the countries are at each other's throats. Mr. Arlen describes the wars of the future with great brilliance; we get many a thrill



RICHARD WAGNER'S FIRST OPERA, WHICH WAS NEVER PERFORMED OR PUBLISHED: THE LAST PAGE OF THE ORIGINAL SCORE OF "DIE HOCHZEIT," IN WAGNER'S OWN HAND, WITH THE DATE AND NAME.

Great interest attaches to this fragment of the first opera written by Wagner, the fiftieth anniversary of whose death falls on February 13. The idea of "Die Hochzeit" was first sketched out during Wagner's stay in Prague. The state of this manuscript leaves nothing to be desired, and is typical of Wagner's beautiful musical hand.

and shudder from his book, but he has put too many characters into it for us to feel greatly concerned about their separate fates.

Few modern novelists have set their tragic figures so harmoniously as has Mr. Eden Phillpotts, or handled the setting with such skilful effect. In "The Witch's Cauldron" we meet some refreshingly pleasant people and are given welcome touches of humour. "Naught stands still, though for my part I'd often pray God to let well alone, if ever I thought He'd hear me." The farmer, Warburton, too, is a comic figure on classic lines; a little masterpiece in himself. But this second volume of Mr. Phillpotts's trilogy is essentially tragic. Avis Bryden schemes for one end, the betterment of her son, and she knows no scruples. We follow her through a night on the moors, calmly pursuing her terrible way, and the solemnity seems to be emphasised by her cool perception of what is about her. She notices a cast sheep, and turns aside to rescue it. "It was weak and shivered a little. . . . She stood and watched it for a minute, then drove it gently out of danger. . . . 'A life for a life,' she said to herself, as one life to her was the same as another."

Miss Norah James has called her new story "Jealousy," and it could not be better named, for the novel is a treatise on the emotion of jealousy, translated into terms of flesh and blood. Catherine and Michael are "eloping" by motor-car from London to Gretna Green; and each passes much of the time reflecting on the circumstances that had brought them to their present position. Their love had narrowly escaped shipwreck on the rock of Michael's jealousy. He had a possessive nature; he refused to believe that love without jealousy was a possibility. Catherine convinced him, and the story ends happily. It is a fresh, interesting, enjoyable book, containing many pleasant glimpses of the countryside. But not every detail is accurate—the "spire" of Carlisle Cathedral, for example.

In "Try the Sky," Mr. Francis Stuart makes a fanciful and not altogether successful attempt to symbolise, by an aeroplane flight, an escape from the "abyss" that threatens lovers who have no fixed star and are at the mercy of their own changeable emotions. Most of the scene is laid in Austria. Mr. Stuart has something to say, but he has not quite managed to say it.

Mrs. Beck, too, has a philosophy and a theory of life. She takes her heroine, a bright young person who has tired of the gay world, to Japan. Here, temporarily free from the odious Maxwell's importunities, she takes a course in ju-jitsu; this entails not only physical but also mental exercise; it is a school of asceticism which aims at demonstrating the unreality of the material world. Mrs. Beck seems (to a layman) to have been well versed in Oriental religion, and her book, if sometimes too flowery in expression, has beautiful passages and shows a genuine understanding of the spiritual life.

Mr. Liam O'Flaherty's stories about Ireland suffer from a certain similarity. They are harsh, cruel, exaggerated, and their undeniable effects of beauty are almost lost in the surrounding ugliness. "The Martyr" is no exception. It is a most painful book, the majority of the characters being animated by a blood-lust, or at any rate a contempt for human life, almost amounting to insanity. Perhaps Mr. O'Flaherty should be read as a symbolist; but this is by no means easy, as superficially he is a realist among realists.

"A Day in October" is another painful novel. Mr. Hoel's story has for its centre a block of flats in Oslo, in which the inmates, whether living singly or in couples, are, even by Scandinavian standards, desperately unhappy. Dr. Ravn's erring, beautiful wife commits suicide and the house "becomes a decent house again." But one feels no assurance that it will long remain so.

Miss Hetty Price, for twelve years typist in a lawyer's office, wins a prize of £1000 and decides to give up her job and write a novel. So she sets off to the seaside in search of "local colour." She finds more than she bargained for when she takes rooms in Miss Bollard's house; and, though it does not help her to describe the Malay Peninsula (the scene of the projected novel), it helps her in other, perhaps more important, ways. "Local Colour" is a romantic and pleasant story, to which few will grudge its happy ending.

The happy ending of "Supper Time" is tinged with cynicism. Mrs. Telford Brown had wanted a divorce from her husband; he had wanted one from her. The compromise by which they decided to remain together was not, perhaps, of a very elevated nature. Mr. Bailly writes as a man of the world, with almost too acute an appreciation

of good food, fast motor-cars, and other amenities of life which money can buy; but he has wit; he knows what he is writing about, and his book will please the sophisticated—but not too sophisticated—reader.

The 318 pages of "The Egyptian Cross Mystery" are full of alarms and excursions. On page 286 the author challenges his reader to solve the crimes, assuring him that he has all the facts necessary. So he has, but what facts they are! How could the villain, single-handed, keep his servant a prisoner for long months, "bound up and hidden" in a cave, until it was convenient to bring him out and murder him? This would be sufficiently difficult, one would think, if the villain was in constant attendance on his victim; but it would be impossible, surely, if (as here) he has to leave him at times to murder others. However, it must be admitted that the incidents are varied, lively, and ingenious.

"The Inconvenient Corpse" is written with Mr. David

Sharp's usual zest. Pat Straughan is in love with George's sister. George was opposed to the match. Improbability is not, perhaps, a cardinal fault in detective fiction, but the love of Pat for Esther, which survives George's three or four attempts to murder him, was love indeed.

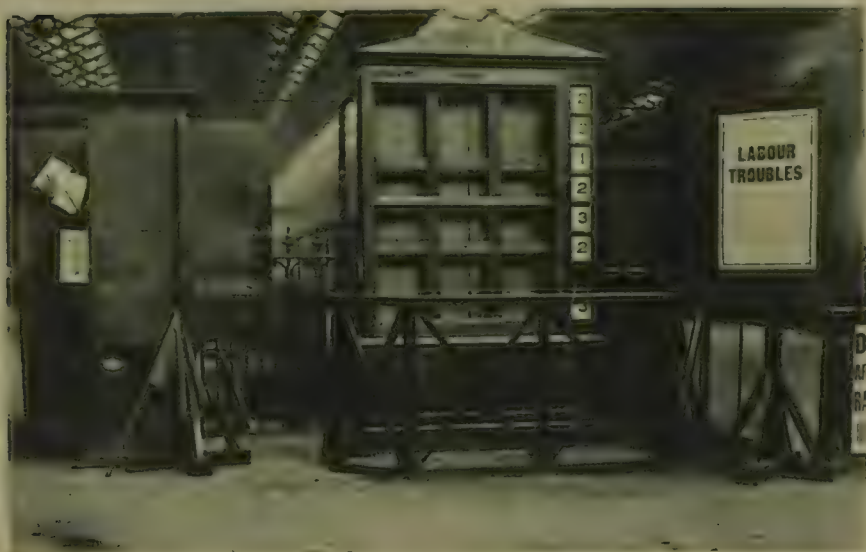
### BOOKS REVIEWED.

The Bulpington of Blup. By H. G. Wells. (Hutchinson; 8s. 6d.)  
Ann Vickers. By Sinclair Lewis. (Cape; 7s. 6d.)  
Man's Mortality. By Michael Arlen. (Heinemann; 7s. 6d.)  
Witch's Cauldron. By Eden Phillpotts. (Hutchinson; 7s. 6d.)  
Jealousy. By Norah James. (Duckworth; 7s. 6d.)  
Try the Sky. By Francis Stuart. (Gollancz; 7s. 6d.)  
The Garden of Vision. By L. Adams Beck. (Benn; 7s. 6d.)  
The Martyr. By Liam O'Flaherty. (Gollancz; 7s. 6d.)  
A Day in October. By Sigurd Hoel. (Duckworth; 7s. 6d.)  
Local Colour. By Rosemary Rees. (Chapman and Hall; 7s. 6d.)  
Supper-Time. By F. E. Bailly. (Collins; 7s. 6d.)  
The Egyptian Cross Mystery. By Ellery Queen. (Gollancz; 7s. 6d.)  
The Inconvenient Corpse. By David Sharp. (Benn; 7s. 6d.)

THE TITLE - PAGE, WRITTEN IN WAGNER'S OWN HAND, OF HIS FIRST OPERA, "DIE HOCHZEIT": A FRAGMENT DATED 1833.



## THE IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE: A CRASH OFFICIALLY ASCRIBED TO SABOTAGE.



THE POINT OF DEPARTURE OF THE TRAIN WRECKED NEAR DUNDALK: AMIENS STREET STATION, DUBLIN, UNDER STRIKE CONDITIONS.



UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AS DOCK LABOURERS IN NORTHERN IRELAND: VOLUNTEERS, REPLACING STRIKERS, LOADING A LORRY AT LARNE HARBOUR AND GUARDED BY ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.



THE WRECKED TRAIN NEAR DUNDALK: A DERAILMENT OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS HAVING BEEN "CAUSED BY THE REMOVAL OF A LENGTH OF RAIL FROM THE PERMANENT WAY."



WITH CIVIC GUARDS PROTECTING THE PILE OF MAIL-BAGS: PART OF THE WRECKAGE, INCLUDING THE TELESCOPED FRONT CARRIAGES.



CIVIC GUARDS ON DUTY IN THE MAIN SIGNAL BOX AT AMIENS STREET STATION, DUBLIN, WITH ONLY A FEW LEVERS IN "ACTIVE" POSITIONS TO CONTROL SIGNALS ON THE GREAT SOUTHERN LOOP LINE.

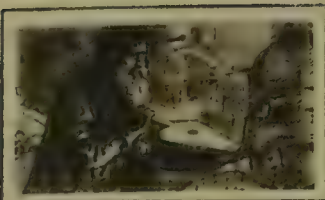
The Irish railways strike, against a reduction of wages, began at midnight on January 30, affecting the lines of Northern Ireland and the whole of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland, partly in the Irish Free State and partly in Ulster. On January 31 the whole system between Dublin and Belfast was virtually paralysed, but the companies ran skeleton services worked by volunteers, including University students. On February 1 a train, manned by volunteers, which left Amiens Street Station, Dublin, at 9 a.m. was derailed near Dundalk and crashed down an embankment. The front carriages were telescoped. One man, in the mail van, was killed and another died later. The G.N.R. traffic manager declared the evidence of sabotage conclusive. Later, an official statement issued by the



AN INCIDENT OF THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN NORTHERN IRELAND: THE ENGINE OF A "SKELETON SERVICE" TRAIN LEAVING BELFAST FOR LARNE, WITH ARMED POLICE IN THE CAB.

Free State Government said: "It is clear that the derailment was caused through the removal of a length of rail from the permanent way. In these circumstances . . . the matter . . . is one to be dealt with by the police." Efforts to run trains between Dublin and Belfast were then abandoned. Lorries of Free State troops were sent to Dundalk with two armoured cars. In Dublin, the Government provided military lorries, with armed escorts, to convey business people to and from their homes in outlying districts along the Great Northern line. On February 5 the Great Northern Co. announced the virtual closing of their system. Meantime, a serious extension of the strike to all transport work was threatened. Critical meetings of Unions concerned took place in London on the 7th.





## THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



### CONCERNING WOODCOCK.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

AN old friend of mine, fond of shooting, has just appealed to me for an opinion on a statement recently made in some sporting paper apparently, to the effect that the vexed problem concerning the difficulty of distinguishing between the sexes of this bird is now at rest. I have not seen the statement, but it would seem that the matter is quite simple. One has only to examine the outer web of the outermost primary. If it is of a uniform buff colour, then the bird is a male; if it is notched with black, then it is a female. What test could be easier?

will be noticed, by the absence of the transverse bars on the flanks and breast, and the very pronounced pearl-grey longitudinal stripes down the back and wings. In our bird the two dorsal bands are clearly indicated, but on the wings these are always interrupted.

The absence of bars on the breast of the American woodcock is of more than passing interest, since the woodcock of the Moluccas also lacks these bars, while the woodcock of Java and Western New Guinea has a white abdomen with dusky bars. Furthermore, it is of a darker coloration than ours, and has almost uniformly black primaries. No really convincing explanation seems possible of these differences, but they are worth bearing in mind. It may well be that they have no significance in regard to their value as factors in the formation of a "concealing coloration"; but they may well prove to be records of physiological peculiarities concerning which we as yet know nothing.

What, for instance, determines the formation of the black bands which cross the flight feathers seen in the two wings of the subjoined photographs? As these feathers, in the moulting wing, slowly add to their length, so certain pigment-secreting tissues deposit their pigment, buff and black, to form the chequered pattern of the fully-formed feather. But no one has yet been able to discover the how and the why and the where of this deposition. And in this matter of forming patterns every species is a law unto itself; but every species, within certain limitations, produces the same pattern,

whether the resultant plumage as a whole constitutes a "concealing coloration," or a coloration of vivid hues and striking contrasts, such as we find in what we call a "nuptial plumage." And the rhythm of this deposition may so differ as to result in alternate and striking contrasts, as, for example, in the ruff

and the knot, which are near relations of the woodcock, and in the "eclipse" dress of the mallard. We get no less striking evidence of this strange physiological diathesis in, for example, the goshawk. The immature bird has dark longitudinal markings down the breast. Then comes a moult, when it passes at once into the "adult dress," wherein narrow transverse bars take the place of longitudinal stripes. What causes this abrupt and striking change in the method of depositing the pigment in the feathers? No attempt, I think, has ever been made to tackle this problem, perhaps because it has never occurred to anyone that the problem exists—but it certainly does.

The intensity of the pigment, apart from changes in pattern, is evidently affected by what we may call climatic conditions: hence the pale coloration of desert-birds, and the dark hues of such as live in a climate saturated with moisture. This may account for the black primaries of the woodcock of the Moluccas. There is another point in regard to these primaries which demands mention. We constantly find evidence in the reduction of their number, beginning from without, inwards. In the plover tribe the outermost primary shows various stages in this process of reduction, hence the "pin-feather" of the woodcock which all sportsmen know. At one time, I believe, artists set store by it. Nowadays they use a palette-knife, or brushes after the type of shaving-brushes; hence it is no more an object of desire.

But what are we to say of the outermost primaries of the American woodcock, which are curiously attenuated? This fact clearly indicates that the bird in its flight, perhaps only in the courting season, produces thereby a "musical" flight, after the fashion of the "drumming" of the snipe, which is produced by modified tail-feathers. And this, indeed, is the case: for Mr. Frank Chapman, whose knowledge of American birds is profound, tells us that its flight is "sometimes accompanied by a high whistling sound, produced by the narrow, stiffened primaries in beating the air." As with the snipe, these sounds are not produced during ordinary flight, but only when the rate of the wing-beat is raised under great excitement. Modified wing-feathers producing similar results are found in some other birds, and these well deserve an essay to themselves.



FIG. 1. THE NORTH AMERICAN WOODCOCK: A SMALLER SPECIES THAN OUR BIRD, AND PLACED IN A GENUS BY ITSELF ON ACCOUNT OF THE ABSENCE OF BARRING ON THE BREAST AND FLANKS.

The woodcock of North America (*Philohela minor*) has much more strongly marked longitudinal stripes down the back than the British bird. During flight it can at will produce a whistling sound by means of the curiously attenuated and stiffened outer primaries.

As a matter of fact, this test is perfectly useless. All that can be said of these markings is that the notched border probably indicates a younger bird: for, so far as we can say anything on the matter, the evidence would seem to show that these markings disappear with successive moults. But this point is by no means settled. The sexing of woodcocks has baffled generations of sportsmen. But, on a general average, the female may be said to have the longer bill and to be the heavier bird.

I look, however, with suspicion on the skins of birds which I have examined from time to time, duly labelled male or female. And this because, save in the breeding season, it is by no means easy for those who have no anatomical knowledge to sex a bird accurately. The one infallible proof is furnished by the oviduct. And how many sportsmen are there who can find this or would recognise it if they did see it? For this duct, in the non-breeding season, is very small; and to be quite sure that one has found it, one must trace up what seems to be the duct to its very slender, almost hair-like anchorage to one of the ribs of the left side; for in birds the left duct only is functional, the right being reduced to a vestigial condition. The length of the beak by itself is an uncertain guide: some conspicuously long-beaked birds, and therefore presumably females, may prove to be males, and short-beaked birds to be females. Age has to be taken into account.

In their coloration, as every sportsman knows, these birds are by no means uniform, though when a number are examined together the differences between them, though apparent enough, are yet so subtle as to make crisp distinctions impossible. Moreover, they may be due to age, sex, or climate. This coloration, matters of detail apart, differs conspicuously from that of the snipe, and is, apparently, an adjustment to the considerable differences in the habitats of the two types, the woodcock favouring damp oak-woods, the snipe open country amid rank grass and rushes. But one must not forget that the American woodcock, though affecting similar haunts, has a strikingly different coloration. In each case, however, it is to be noted the coloration is a "concealing" coloration, and is probably equally efficient in this regard. The North American bird (Fig. 3) would probably be just as difficult to find in the haunts of our bird as would our bird in American woods. It differs conspicuously from our bird, it



FIG. 2. THE WING OF A WOODCOCK; SHOWING THE "PIN-FEATHER" (A), WHICH IS THE VESTIGIAL REMNANT OF THE ELEVENTH PRIMARY: PROBABLY THE WING OF A FULLY ADULT BIRD, SINCE THE OUTER MARGIN OF THE TENTH PRIMARY IS WITHOUT MARKINGS.

These photographs show the tiny "pin-feather" of a woodcock, which answers to the eleventh primary reduced to the condition of a vestige—a condition found, in varying degrees, in most of the plover tribe. They also show the absence (left) and the presence (right) of markings along the outer margin of the tenth primary—a distinction that does not differentiate the sexes, as has been claimed.



FIG. 3. THE WING OF A BIRD PRESUMABLY YOUNGER THAN IN FIG. 2; SHOWING THE "PIN-FEATHER" (A) AND A NOTCHED PATTERN ALONG THE OUTER WEB OF THE TENTH PRIMARY—A PATTERN NOT, AS HAS BEEN STATED, PECULIAR TO THE FEMALE.



MATTERS OF ART INTEREST — FROM MANTEGNA TO SINHALESE CRAFTSMAN.



THE NEWLY DISCOVERED "MADONNA AND CHILD" BY ANDREA MANTEGNA (1431—1506) BEFORE THE REMOVAL OF THE OVERPAINTING HAD REVEALED THE MASTER'S ORIGINAL BRUSHWORK.

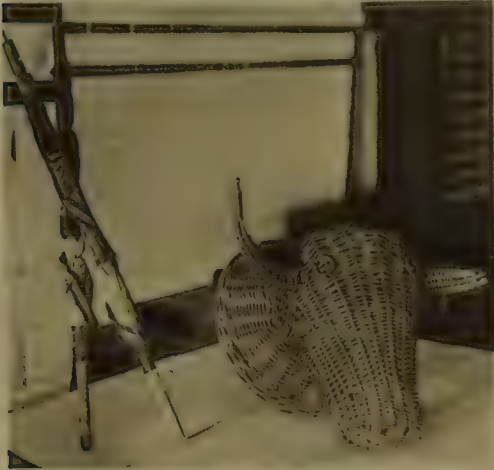


THE MANTEGNA "MADONNA AND CHILD" AFTER CLEANING WHICH REVEALED THE UNFINISHED PICTURE AS LEFT BY THE MASTER.

This work by the rarest of Italian Old Masters, Andrea Mantegna, was found in London recently in the state shown in the first photograph, and in that condition it was unrecognisable as a painting by the artist to whom it can now be assigned with certainty. The overpainting, it will be seen, had been done by a skilful hand, but most assuredly nothing could justify such vandalism. Internal evidence suggests that the original painting was done about 1475. Our reproductions are made by courtesy of Mr. Colin Agnew.



THE MARINE CORNER OF THE TOY-ROOM OF KING ALFONSO'S CHILDREN IN THE ROYAL PALACE MADRID, NOW, UNDER THE REPUBLIC, A MUSEUM.



A BULL-FIGHTING TOY USED BY THE SPANISH ROYAL CHILDREN: A WICKER BULL'S-HEAD.  
In August of last year the Spanish Cabinet decided that the Royal Palaces of Madrid, the Prado, the Escorial, Rio Frio, Aranjuez, and La Granja should be organised as museums and regarded as links in a tourist circuit.



THE TREASURE OF THE WEEK AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: A FAMILLE NOIRE VASE. (1662—1722.)

The reign of the Emperor K'ang-hsi (1662-1722) marks the culmination of the history of decoration in porcelain, both in Europe and in the Far East. The pieces decorated in overglaze enamels are distinguished by the names of *famille verte*, *famille jaune*, and *famille noire*, according to the predominance of the main colour. The *famille noire* are the most precious.



A SECTION OF MODERN NEW YORK AS IT WAS WHEN "THE TOWNE OF MANNADOS OR NEW AMSTERDAM": A MAP SHOWING IT AS IT WAS IN 1661.

This map—"A Description of the Towne of Mannados or New Amsterdam as it was in September 1661" (published in 1664)—is in the British Museum. The name New Amsterdam gave way to New York in 1664, after the town had been granted by Charles II. to the Duke of York.



GIVEN TO THE MUSEUM BY THE QUEEN: DOLLS' FURNITURE OF PORCUPINE QUILLS, BEADS, AND PINS.

This gift from her Majesty the Queen has just been put into the India Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The tiny articles of furniture were constructed by a crippled Sinhalese man. He used only porcupine quills, European-made beads, and pins.



PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK:  
PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



**KILLED IN AN AEROPLANE ACCIDENT AT ST. MORITZ: LIEUT.-COMMANDER RODD.**  
Lieut.-Commander P. G. T. Rodd, R.N. (retired) was killed on January 31 when his machine crashed on the frozen lake at St. Moritz. He was third in the King's Cup air race in 1931, after he had been flying for only a year and had spent only 500 hours in the air. (See page 203.)



**M. CHARLES SCHAEER.**  
A Swiss skiing champion. Received grave injuries, including a fractured skull, when Lieut.-Commander Rodd's aeroplane, in which he was a passenger, crashed at St. Moritz on January 31. Lieut.-Commander Rodd was killed.



**PROFESSOR ERNST HERZFELD, THE EXCAVATOR OF PERSEPOLIS, WHOSE GREAT DISCOVERIES THERE ARE ILLUSTRATED ON PAGE 207.**  
Professor Herzfeld, Field Director of the Oriental Institute of Chicago University expedition to Persepolis, is here pointing to some Persian reliefs which were considered examples of superb craftsmanship until surpassed by the magnificent sculptures he discovered.



**THE HITLER CABINET: A COALITION INCLUDING HERR HUGENBERG, THE NATIONALIST.**  
This photograph of the new German Cabinet shows Captain Göring (Nazi), Minister without portfolio and Commissioner for Aviation; Herr Adolf Hitler, Chancellor; and Herr von Papen, Vice-Chancellor (sitting, left to right); and standing—Herr Franz Seldte, Labour (left); Dr. Gereke, Reich Commissioner for Employment (second from left); Count Schwerin von Krosigk, Finance, (fourth from right); General von Blomberg, Defence (second from right); and Herr Hugenberg (Nationalist), Trade and Food (right).



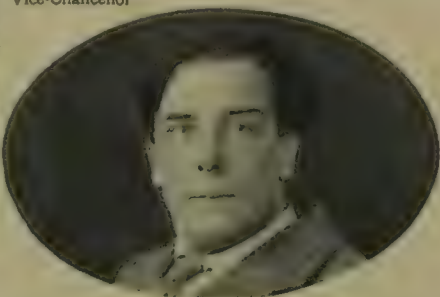
**GENERAL SANDINO.**  
After maintaining for six years the revolt against the Nicaraguan Governments supported by United States Marines, General Augustino Sandino has made peace with the newly-inaugurated Nicaraguan President, Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa. The last United States Marines departed recently from Nicaragua.



**LORD WAVERTREE.**  
An internationally known all-round sportsman. Founded the National Stud by giving his valuable racing stud to the nation in 1915. Died February 2; aged seventy-six. As Colonel Hall Walker, was a noted racehorse owner since 1873. The title becomes extinct.



**THE DEATH OF A FLYING PIONEER: HERR GUSTAV LILIENTHAL.**  
Gustav Lilienthal, brother of Otto Lilienthal, another pioneer of flying, had a life-long ambition to construct a machine that would fly naturally like a bird, with flapping wings. This aim was never fulfilled, but many important discoveries were made as the direct result of his work. Herr Lilienthal has died, while at work on his experiments, at the age of eighty-four.



**TO WORK IN THE NEW MOND LABORATORY: PROFESSOR KAPITZA.**  
Professor Kapitza will continue his valuable researches on the properties of matter in the Royal Society Mond Laboratory, officially opened at Cambridge on February 3 by Mr. Baldwin, Chancellor of the University.



**RETURNED IN THE EAST FIFE BY-ELECTION: MR. J. H. STEWART.**  
Mr. J. H. Stewart, the Liberal National candidate, won the East Fife by-election on February 3 with a majority of 9135 over the Labour candidate—a very substantial Government majority.



**DR. A. H. SAYCE.**  
Eminent Assyriologist and Egyptologist. Died February 4; aged eighty-seven. Formerly Professor of Assyriology at Oxford. Wrote the first Assyrian grammar; elucidated Hittite inscriptions.



**MR. GEORGE WADE.**  
Distinguished sculptor, especially famous for his statues of royal personages. Died February 5; aged seventy-nine. Designed two colossal statues of Queen Victoria.



**MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EVAN CARTER.**  
Director of Supplies to the British Armies in France during the greater part of the War. Died February 2; aged sixty-six. Responsible for supplying 3,000,000 men and 500,000 animals with daily rations.



# The Old-Time Chinese Theatre: An Art Menaced by Modernity.



A TYPICAL SCENE ON THE TRADITIONAL CHINESE STAGE: A GROUP OF PLAYERS IN ELABORATE OLD-WORLD COSTUMES, CONTAINING MANY SYMBOLIC DETAILS, AND EACH RESTRICTED TO THE REPRESENTATION OF SOME PARTICULAR CHARACTER.



MAKE-UP FOR THE RÔLE OF AN EMPEROR OF THE SUNG DYNASTY, UNDER WHICH THE CHINESE THEATRE RECEIVED FRESH IMPETUS: A ROYAL BEARD OF CONVENTIONAL FORM.



THE MOST STRIKING FORM OF CHINESE MAKE-UP: MASKS KNOWN AS "CHING," FOR BANDITS AND WARRIORS, WITH DECORATIVE BEARDS AND COLOURS SYMBOLIC OF VARIOUS MORAL QUALITIES.

"China, like most of the Far East"—we read in a French article describing these illustrations, by A. Jacovleff—"is swept by a wind of modernisation threatening to carry away all its age-old traditions. Vainly do certain Chinese intellectuals cling to the past, and especially to the old-time theatre, with its archaic simplicity expressing the soul of the people. Hence there is much interest in the collection of costumes, head-dresses, and theatrical accessories made by the Citroën Central Asia Expedition during its stay at Peking. . . . The stage of a Chinese theatre extends like a platform into the auditorium. It has a *daïs*, the façade of which is supported by two red columns adorned with poetical phrases, and an immense back-cloth of red silk decorated with embroidery of mythological animals. There are two doors; one on the right for entrances, and the other on the left for exits. The orchestra is placed between these doors. A few accessories are used instead of décor: thus, a flag ornamented with fish represents water; two panels decorated with rocks, a mountain;

and a blue cloth striped with white, the wall of a fortified city. The delicacy of make-up for actors playing feminine rôles, and the humour displayed in the make-up of comic parts, reveal a highly finished art. But the most striking make-up is that known as 'ching,' and consisting of a painted mask which gives the actor the aspect of a fantastic being. Each make-up is strictly assigned to some particular character. The colours are usually symbolic, white indicating treachery; red, integrity and courage; and black, brutality. Details of the design often have a hidden meaning. We can discern in their abstruse arabesques now a hieroglyph, such as the sign of longevity, now a butterfly, a flower, a bat, or a pantogramme. The effect of these masks is sometimes heightened by the addition of extraordinary beards, entirely decorative and conventional. The convention of each gesture and movement has been fixed for generations. The plays give the impression of an archaic form that has preserved the purity of its technique."





## TIGER-SHOOTING.

Tiger-shooting in India is traditionally a royal sport, of which both the King and the Prince of Wales have had experience. The painting here reproduced illustrates the occasion on which the Prince shot his first tiger, in December 1921, in the jungles of Nepal. He was the guest of the Maharajah Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung, and was accompanied by Lord Louis Mountbatten, Lord Cresser, Sir Lionel Halsey, and Colonel Worgan. On the first of four days' sport, the total bag was eleven tigers and two rhinoceroses.

FROM THE PAINTING BY F. T. DAWSON; EXHIBITED AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.





*Aristocrats*



# MATTERS POLITICAL: OCCASIONS IN BERLIN AND IN LONDON.



THE NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR ATTENDING THE STATE FUNERAL OF MAKOWSKI AND ZAURITZ IN HIS CAPACITY AS NAZI LEADER: HERR HITLER (R.) RECEIVED BY COUNT HELLDORFF AT THE PROTESTANT CATHEDRAL, BERLIN.

After Herr Adolf Hitler had been heralded as Germany's new Chancellor, there was a great demonstration in his honour in Berlin. At the same time, there was a certain amount of active



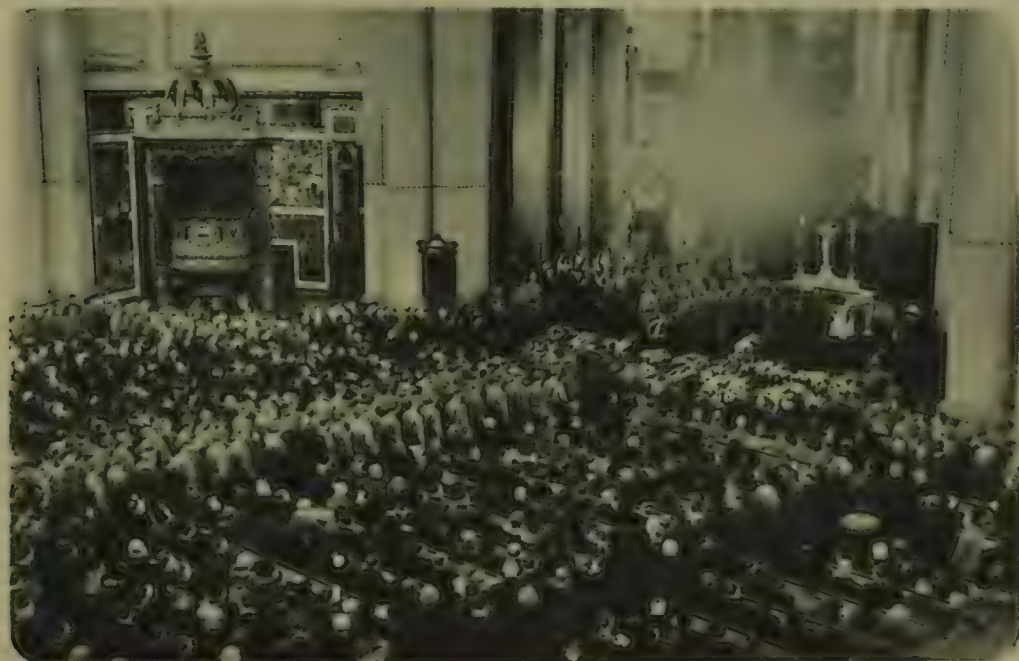
THE FORMER GERMAN CROWN PRINCE CARRYING A WREATH INTO THE CATHEDRAL, WHERE HE ATTENDED THE MAKOWSKI AND ZAURITZ SERVICE.



HONOURING THEIR DEAD COMRADE: NAZIS IN THE GREAT SQUARE BETWEEN THE CASTLE AND THE CATHEDRAL RAISING THEIR HANDS IN A LAST SALUTE TO EBERHARD MAKOWSKI, OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST ARMY.

opposition. On January 30, the night of the announcement, Eberhard Makowski, leader of the 33rd Storm Troop of the National Socialist Army, was shot while he was marching at the

[Continued below on 198.]



THE STATE SERVICE IN HONOUR OF MAKOWSKI AND ZAURITZ, WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY HERR HITLER AND BY THE FORMER GERMAN CROWN PRINCE: THE SCENE IN THE PROTESTANT CATHEDRAL, BERLIN.

[Continued.] head of his men after a parade before the Nazi leader; and Joseph Zauritz, a policeman, was also killed. On Sunday, February 5, a State funeral was accorded to the two men. Herr Hitler attended the service in the Protestant Cathedral, Berlin, but only in his capacity as leader of the Nazis. Much comment was caused by the fact that the former German Crown Prince was also present and stood near the Chancellor during the service.



THE PRODUCTION OF "MORGENROT," THE GERMAN U-BOAT AND "Q"-SHIP FILM, IN BERLIN: HERREN HUGENBERG, HITLER, AND VON PAPEN ON THE FIRST NIGHT (LEFT TO RIGHT).

The first night of the German naval war film, "Morgenrot," was attended by Herr Hitler, Herr von Papen, the Vice-Chancellor, and Herr Hugenberg, Minister for Trade and Food and Chairman of the National Peoples' Party. Later, the "Times" was authorised to say that Herr Hitler by no means approved of the political tinge given to the film. Pictures from the production appear on pages 198, 199.



THE LABOUR DEMONSTRATION ON UNEMPLOYMENT, WHICH WAS WITHOUT SUGGESTION OF DISORDER, ALTHOUGH RIOTING HAD BEEN PREDICTED AND A GREAT FORCE OF POLICE HAD BEEN MOBILISED: MR. GEORGE LANSBURY, LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, ADDRESSING THE CROWD IN HYDE PARK ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

The demonstration was organised by the Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party, and the Co-operative Union. There were those who feared that rioting would occur, owing to the Labour decision to exclude Communist organisations and banners from the procession, but, although Communists contrived to slip into the ranks of the marchers, there was no trouble. As a

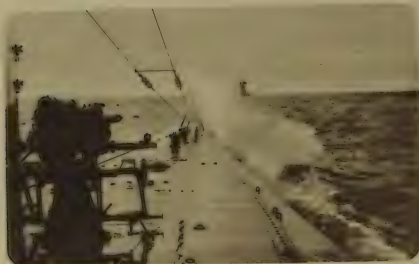
precaution, an unusually large body of Metropolitan Police had been mustered, and in certain districts Special Constables did the work of the regular constables, thus relieving them for duty in the neighbourhood of the Park. The resolution carried demanded a reversal of the "Economy" policy, called for the abolition of the means test, and protested against wage-cutting.



# U-BOAT VERSUS "Q"-SHIP: THE NEW GERMAN WAR FILM

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE UFA FILM CO.

## "MORGENROT," WHICH DREW COMMENTS FROM HERR HITLER.



THE U-BOAT (IN THE FOREGROUND) ADVANCES TOWARDS AN INNOCENT-LOOKING SAILING-SHIP WITHOUT A FLAG.



A SHELL FROM THE BRITISH SHIP EXPLODES IN THE WATER CLOSE TO THE GERMAN SUBMARINE.



ACTIVITY WITHIN THE U-BOAT: A SCENE SHOWING FRITZ GENSCHOW, THE GERMAN FILM ACTOR.



HANDING-UP AMMUNITION ABOARD THE BRITISH "Q"-SHIP: MEMBERS OF THE CREW CONCEALED ON DECK.



THE "Q"-SHIP SET ON FIRE BY THE U-BOAT'S GUNS AFTER SHE HAS HOISTED THE BRITISH FLAG.



THE "Q"-SHIP UNMASKS HER CONCEALED GUN AND PROCEEDS TO FIRE AT THE U-BOAT; AN UNPLEASANT SURPRISE FOR THE GERMAN SUBMARINE.

The first performance in Berlin recently of the new Ufa film, "Morgenrot," dealing with the German submarine campaign during the war, was witnessed by Herr Hitler, the German Chancellor, along with Herr von Papen and Herr Hugenberg, as shown on another page in this number. It was reported that Herr Hitler had criticised the controversial side of the film as not representing the outlook of the new Germany, which, he said, is friendly to Great Britain and considers that by-gones should be by-gones. At the same time, we may mention that an Englishman who

saw the film in Berlin was much impressed with its quality. "The producers," he writes, "have endeavoured to present a picture of the U-boat warfare whilst paying close attention to facts both from the British and German point of view. All naval details in connection with the fight against a British 'Q'-ship, and with British destroyers, were supervised by a British naval officer, Commander Bush, who visited Finland specially for this purpose. The two gunners on board the 'Q'-ship were also British naval gunners, who actually served in a similar capacity



THE GERMAN U-BOAT, AFTER HAVING TORPEDOED A BRITISH CRUISER CONVEYING TO RUSSIA BRITAIN'S "BEST-KNOWN ORGANISER AND ARMY LEADER," IS READY TO INTERCEPT AN APPARENTLY HARMLESS SAILING-SHIP: A SCENE FROM THE NEW GERMAN WAR FILM, "MORGENROT."



THE "Q"-SHIP BLOWS UP, AS A RESULT OF THE FIRE ON BOARD CAUSED BY SHELLS FROM THE GERMAN U-BOAT AFTER THE SAILING-VESSEL HAS HOISTED THE BRITISH FLAG AND FIRED ON THE SUBMARINE: A DRAMATIC MOMENT IN "MORGENROT."

on a 'Q'-ship during the war. The remainder of the crew of the 'Q'-ship were also Englishmen, sent out specially from England for their parts. All the sea operations were actually carried out at sea under very trying conditions, during the early part of this year." In the German programme of the film, outlining the plot, we read: "The U-boat commander perceives something more important than a commercial ship or transport. A British cruiser is about to convey the enemy's best-known organiser and Army leader to Russia, to set the Russian 'steam-roller'

going again. An enemy cruiser appears in sight accompanied by three destroyers. The U-boat dives and there is jubilation when the cruiser is hit. The destroyers attack the U-boat, and a fight ensues. It escapes, and presently nothing can be seen except a sailing-ship without a flag, which seems quite harmless. It stops when summoned and flies the Danish flag. Unsuspecting, the U-boat approaches. Then the ship hoists the British flag and fires. A trap! The U-boat opens fire and soon the ship is in flames. British destroyers appear. The U-boat is rammed and sinks."

DID NOT AUTHORISE ANYBODY TO CONVEY THE VIEW THAT HE DID NOT APPROVE OF CERTAIN PROPAGANDIST AND CONTROVERSIALIST TENDENCIES IN "MORGENROT."

NOTE: SINCE THE ABOVE WAS WRITTEN (AND ALSO THE NOTE ON PAGE 197), THE PRESS DEPARTMENT OF THE REICH GOVERNMENT HAS STATED THAT HERR HITLER



# THE GREATEST RIDE IN HISTORY.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"SOUTHERN CROSS TO POLE STAR": By A. F. TSCHIFFELY.\*

(PUBLISHED BY HEINEMANN.)

THERE have been famous riders in history, but your Paul Reveres and Dick Turpins become mere Rotten Row amblers by the side of Mr. Tschiffely; nor can any Arab steed or Bonny Black Bess compete in the same class as the indomitable Mancha and Gato, although, as Mr. Tschiffely observes, Mancha and Gato would be met with derision at any horse show. These three, the man and his two devoted comrades, not only undertook the longest ride in recorded history—ten thousand miles—

malaria and insect-infections, came through with surprisingly little damage. This was not mere luck; it was the result of a careful study of, and perhaps a bushman's instinct for, local dangers and the appropriate precautions against them. In such country, an insect or a plant is often a greater menace than beasts of prey or convulsions of nature.

We have one criticism—not, however, against the author—and in a book of this kind we think it is a serious one. There is no adequate map, for the whimsical endpapers (so popular nowadays) can hardly be so described. However, if the reader will take out, and dust, his atlas, he may follow roughly the route through the different countries of the Realm of Gold. From Buenos Aires the trail lay across Argentina and Bolivia to La Paz; and as La Paz stands at an elevation of 12,000 feet, it may be imagined that there was some remarkable Andean climbing in this first stage. The mountain journey was continued at great altitudes through Peru, until the descent to the sea was made at Lima. There was another climb up to Quito in Ecuador, and then down again through Colombia to Cartagena. In Central America there were similar ups and downs, though not so severe, through Costa Rica, San Salvador, and Guatemala; and then a most interesting and arduous ascent, through Mexico to lofty Mexico City, 6000 feet above the sea. Across Texas to an even more populous civilisation—and here, perhaps, Mancha endured more hardships than in the wilds of Costa Rica or the deserts of Peru, for crowds and hard roads and the bad manners of motorists were a sore affliction to him; while Mr. Tschiffely himself suffered severely from publicity and excessive

more leisure than I to see and understand the people, the animals and plant life of the countries traversed." We do not know what may be Mr. Tschiffely's conception of "high adventures, hairbreadth escapes, and deeds of daring," but we should have thought that a sufficient variety was supplied by the world's most formidable mountains, the world's rankest jungles, and the world's most torrid deserts, where often the horses plodded on in burning sand up to the knees. Among the incidents of the journey may be mentioned great scarcity of food and water in many places, hailstones, landslides, torrential rains, threatened earthquakes, footsores, poisonous plants, intense cold, and merciless heat. Of hostile creatures, great and small, there were vampire bats, rats, ticks, *niguanas* (a tiny burrowing insect which can produce terrible results), snakes, crocodiles, pumas, and spiders; though none of these daunted Mr. Tschiffely as much as the packs of Elks, Lions, and Kiwanis which ravaged round him when he reached the United States. For the most part, the travellers met with much help and hospitality, but rough customers armed with *machetes*, were not uncommon, and on one occasion Mr. Tschiffely had to shoot in self-defence. In Mexico, both bandits and revolutionaries (often synonymous terms) were always in the offing, and the pilgrim was glad of an official escort.

The picture which Mr. Tschiffely presents of the native inhabitants of most of the Latin-American Republics is deplorable. Though now much debased by cross-breeding, the Indians still have some Inca stuff in them, and the cruelties and oppressions which are practised upon them are still in the spirit of the Conquistadores. It is little wonder that most of them harbour an implacable hatred of the white man. One sad feature of their estate is common to all the republics. We are accustomed to think of alcoholism as a vice of "civilisation," but the amount of drunkenness which exists among these downtrodden creatures is appalling. Each country produces its own kind of spirit, and the only form of relaxation is orgy and insensibility. All this is deliberately encouraged by governments which not uncommonly derive their principle revenue from taxation on alcohol.

For all the hardships there were compensations. Nature's moods in these regions are beautiful as well as terrible, and often both; and in the whole world there are probably no monuments of history and prehistory so mournfully splendid as those of Peru. And there were moments, hard-won but ecstatic, on the Mount of Transfiguration. Silent, upon a peak in Costa Rica, the lone traveller communed with himself: "Sitting out there on the mountain all alone, my thoughts began to wander as they had often done before when I was on some lonely Andean peak. The soft, cold, silvery light of the moon gave the mists below a ghostly appearance. I felt lonely but happy, and did not envy king, potentate or ruler. Here was I, as it were, between two continents and two mighty oceans, with my faithful friends both making the best of a bad meal beside me, but I knew they were satisfied, for experience had taught the three of us to be contented, even with the worst."

We must not leave this absorbing book without farewell to Mancha and Gato, or without tribute to their lineage. They were of the Creole breed, which descends from the first horses brought to America in the sixteenth century—animals of the finest Spanish stock, with a large admixture of Arab and Barb blood. Left to run wild after the sack of Buenos Aires, they have for centuries added to their high breeding the endurance and the jungle-craft of wild creatures which have to fend for themselves. They evidently "wear" extremely well, for, when they set forth on their great trek, Mancha was sixteen years old, and Gato fifteen. Once habituated to their companion, they showed the most implicit, affectionate trust in him, and always stayed near him, without tying or hobbling. Several times their vigilance and instinct saved his life. We have met no finer quadrupeds in fact or fiction, and we take our leave of them with the salutation of their country—"Go with God!"

C. K. A.



A BRIDGE OVER AN AWE-INSPIRING CHASM IN PERU—"MANY PEOPLE HAVE TO BE BLINDFOLDED AND STRAPPED ON STRETCHERS TO BE CARRIED ACROSS."

Such bridges, "giddy and wobbly," are not easily faced by the nervous. This one has a width of four feet, and a length of about 150 yards. In the middle it sags down like a slack rope.—[Reproduced from "Southern Cross to Pole Star."]

but chose what is perhaps the most formidable country in the world for their exploit. Greater contrasts exist nowhere than between the heights and depths, the heat and cold, the aridity and the luxuriance of North-South America. Between the *altiplano* of Bolivia and the swamps of Colombia, you have, in little, the whole eccentricity of the strange, twisted "speck of mud lit by a spark of fire" which we call the habitable earth. Nor is there, in any other tract of country, such a bewildering variety of the freaks of nature. These elements, doubtless, added spice to Mr. Tschiffely's adventure, as they certainly added to its daring. As for Mancha and Gato, they may not have realised all that was in store for them when they left their native pampas, but their mood seems to have been that this world held no surprises and few terrors for them—except motor-cars, which they regarded (and with reason, as it turned out) with more antipathy than tigers, pythons, and crocodiles.

The journey was from Buenos Aires to Washington, D.C. It took two and a half years to accomplish, with frequent stops of days or weeks on the way. Only twice did the pilgrims condescend to be transported by other means than their own legs. In the north-west corner of South America, the swamps proved to be impassable, and the expedition took ship from Cartagena (Colombia) to the Panama Canal. In Nicaragua they were circumvented by a revolution (an incident, however, which did not deter them in Mexico), and "side-stepped" by sea, if the paradox may be forgiven, from Costa Rica to San Salvador. They were, of course, carried across the Panama Canal, and once only, in San Salvador, the horses were ferried across a river; the other innumerable streams on the route were crossed either on the most ramshackle suspension "bridges" or, more frequently, by swimming. One such bridge, in Peru, may be taken as typical. "Spanning a wild river the bridge looked like a long, thin hammock swung high up from one rock to another. Bits of rope, wire, and fibre held the rickety structure together, and the floor was made of sticks laid crosswise and covered with some coarse fibre matting to give a foothold and to prevent slipping that would inevitably prove fatal. The width of this extraordinary piece of engineering was no more than four feet, and its length must have been roughly one hundred and fifty yards. In the middle the thing sagged down like a slack rope. I went to examine it closely, and the very sight of it made me feel giddy, and the thought of what might easily happen produced a feeling in my stomach as if I had swallowed a block of ice." We are not surprised to learn that "many people have to be blindfolded and strapped on stretchers to be carried across." Yet over this and similar terrifying spans man and horses passed without mishap. The animals, however, did not escape unscathed. Gato had to be sent to hospital in Mexico, and Mancha was nearly killed by a criminal motorist in the United States—an act which cries to heaven (for it was apparently no use crying to the police) for vengeance. But we rejoice to say that both animals survived and that they are now enjoying "all that should accompany old age, as honour, love, obedience, troops of friends." Mr. Tschiffely himself, though several times the victim of



THE ARGENTINE CREOLE HORSES ON WHICH MR. TSCHIFFELY RODE FROM BUENOS AIRES TO WASHINGTON, TO PROVE THE STAMINA OF THE BREED: MANCHA AND GATO.

Mr. Tschiffely covered some 10,000 miles. He notes of Creole horses in general: "They are the descendants of a few horses brought to the Argentine in 1535 by Don Pedro Mendoza, the founder of Buenos Aires. These animals were of the finest Spanish stock."

From the Painting by L. Cordivola. Reproduced from "Southern Cross to Pole Star" by Courtesy of the Author and of the Publishers, Messrs. Heinemann.

hospitality. However, all arrived safely at Washington, via St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Columbus, and later they even made a triumphal progress down Fifth Avenue, though none of them greatly enjoyed that part of the programme.

We despair of giving any adequate impression of the variety of countries, conditions, and vicissitudes through which these unparalleled wayfarers passed. "Remote from cities and seaports—far from white men's haunts—ran much of my lonely trail. One night camp might be pitched far from any human habitation; again, I ate and slept with ancient Indian tribes in stone villages older than the Incas. Of high adventures, hairbreadth escapes, and deeds of daring there were few; yet in all the annals of exploration I doubt if any traveller, not excepting Marco Polo himself, had



THE RIDER AND HIS HORSES: MR. A. F. TSCHIFFELY, MANCHA AND GATO IN A COLOMBIAN JUNGLE.

Reproduced from "Southern Cross to Pole Star."

\* "Southern Cross to Pole Star: Tschiffely's Ride." An Account of 10,000 Miles in the Saddle Through the Americas, from Argentina to Washington. Illustrated. (William Heinemann, Ltd.; 15s. net.)



## THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO HIS CORNISH ESTATE: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS INSPECTING CATTLE AT HIS FARM AT STOKE CLIMSLAND.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Falmouth on February 1 on a short visit to the Duchy of Cornwall. On that day he inspected the oyster-beds in the Helford River; and on February 2 he visited his home farm at Stoke Climsland. For over an hour and a half his Royal Highness revealed his great knowledge of farming conditions as he talked with the manager of the farm, Mr. David Annand, and inspected the stock.



A GIANT NEW "GRID" POWER STATION BEGINNING OPERATION: THE "50-CYCLE," 150,000-KILOWATT STATION AT DUNSTON-ON-TYNE.

This giant power station on the Tyne, one of the largest in the British Isles, is controlled by the North-Eastern Electric Supply Company. It cost £3,000,000, and is part of the £9,000,000 "grid" scheme which covers the north-east and will ultimately link the Tyne electrically with the Thames. It recently began operation, without, however, any opening ceremony, since the generating of the current is regarded as merely a part of the whole scheme.



THE "EMDEN" WREATH ARRIVES IN GERMANY IN AN ICE BLOCK: A GIFT OF SYMPATHY FROM AUSTRALIA TO GERMANY.

The Australian Government, our correspondent informs us, has sent this wreath as a sign of sympathy to the German Government in memory of the German cruiser "Emden," destroyed in November 1914 by the Australian cruiser "Sydney" after a heroic defence. The wreath was placed at the monument of the "Emden" crew in Sydney, and has now been taken in an ice block to Hamburg to be kept in the Garrison Church at Wilhelmshaven.



A HUGE CATCH OF GREY MULLET IN THE DRY DOCK AT PLYMOUTH: THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY'S HAUL.

Thousands of grey mullet which had swarmed in the Great Western Railway dry dock at Plymouth were unable to escape when the dock was pumped out on February 6. Within a short time of the discovery of the fish, negotiations were entered into with wholesale fish dealers and the catch was being gathered. At the price of 4d. per lb., we are informed, the catch realised about £1000. It is said to have totalled thirty tons of fish.



AN EDIBLE TURTLE, WEIGHING OVER FOUR HUNDREDWEIGHT, GIVEN TO THE "ZOO"; AND, AFTER GREAT DIFFICULTY, PUT INTO THE TURTLE TANK.

An edible turtle of most unusual size is now in the turtle tank of the Aquarium. It was presented by Messrs. G. W. Bennett and Bryson, of Antigua, and, though originally destined for soup, it was kept alive for exhibition as it was by far the largest the donors had ever seen. It is probably at least fifty years old; but much less is known about the longevity of turtles than of the large land tortoises.



THE "ZOO'S" OLDEST ANIMAL A VICTIM OF THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC: SOPA, THE 150-YEAR-OLD GIANT TORTOISE, WHO HAS DIED.

Sopa, the "Zoo's" three-hundredweight tortoise, has died of influenza. He was a native of the Galapagos Islands, off the coast of South America, and was probably nearer 200 than 100 years old. He was saved from the pot in Valparaiso in 1928 and later presented to the "Zoo" on the condition that when he died his remains should be shown at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. Tortoises may live to 300 years.



## FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEWS ITEMS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.



THE MACHINE USED IN THE R.A.F. DID FOR THE LONG-DISTANCE RECORD: THE FAIREY MONOPLANE AT REST—(INSET) FLIGHT-LIEUT. G. E. NICHOLETTS, ONE OF THE PILOTS.

The Royal Air Force effort to recover for Great Britain the non-stop long-distance record (hitherto held by Messrs. Boardman and Polando) began on February 6, when the great Fairey long-range monoplane chosen for the purpose left Cranwell at 7.15 a.m. It carried about four tons of petrol, enough to supply its Napier Lion engine, in normal conditions, for sixty hours. The



IN FLIGHT: THE BIG FAIREY MONOPLANE THAT RECENTLY LEFT ENGLAND FOR SOUTH AFRICA—(INSET) SQUADRON-LEADER O. R. GAYFORD, ONE OF THE PILOTS.

pilots were Squadron-Leader O. R. Gayford and Flight-Lieut. G. E. Nicholetts. The flight was expected to end somewhere in South Africa on the evening of February 8. The course flown at first was by way of Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, and the Riviera, and thence across the Mediterranean to Tunis and the Sahara. Wireless reports were sent from the machine to the Air Ministry. At 9 a.m. on February 7 it had flown 2900 miles and was passing over Nigeria.



THE NEW ROYAL SOCIETY MOND LABORATORY AT CAMBRIDGE, OPENED BY MR. BALDWIN ON FEBRUARY 3: THE INTERIOR, WITH THE MAIN SWITCHBOARD AND GENERATOR.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, officially opened on February 3 the new Royal Society Mond Laboratory, erected on the site of the old engineering workshop to provide a home for the researches which Professor P. Kapitza, as mentioned on another page, is conducting on the properties of matter in intense magnetic fields. The new laboratory commemorates the name of Dr. Ludwig Mond, by whose generosity it has been built. It is equipped with apparatus for the large-scale liquefaction of hydrogen, enabling temperatures of  $-263$  deg. C.



AT WORK IN THE NEW ROYAL SOCIETY MOND LABORATORY, FOR PROFESSOR KAPITZA'S RESEARCHES: OPERATING THE HYDROGEN LIQUEFIER.

to be produced, and also for the liquefaction of helium at temperatures approaching absolute zero. The laboratory thus fills a long-felt want in this country by providing facilities for studying the magnetic properties of matter in the highest fields yet attained, and also at the lowest possible temperatures. It is an adjunct to the Cavendish Laboratory, and the finest research room of its kind in the country.



THE PRINCE OF WALES (IN UNIFORM) AND DR. JULIO ROCA (SEATED BESIDE HIM), HEAD OF THE ARGENTINE MISSION, LEAVING VICTORIA STATION.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the King, welcomed at Victoria, on February 7, the official mission from the Argentine Government sent to return the visit paid by the Prince to Argentina in 1931, when he opened the British Empire Trade Exhibition. The mission is headed by Dr. Julio Roca, Vice-President of the Argentine Republic. The visitors will be the guests of the Government until February 14, but will remain in England for some time longer to discuss commercial questions.



BEFORE MR. J. A. MOLLISON'S START FOR BRAZIL: HIS WIFE (AMY JOHNSON) EXAMINES HIS ENGINE WHILE HE LIFTS THE COWL.

Mr. J. A. Mollison left Lympne on February 6 to fly to Brazil in 3½ days, via West Africa and the South Atlantic, using the Puss Moth "Heart's Content" (now fitted with a 130-h.p. "Gipsy" engine) in which he crossed the North Atlantic last year. His wife (Amy Johnson) escorted him across the Channel in her own machine. By February 7 he had reached Agadir and left for Villa Cisneros, Rio de Oro.



# DISASTERS; A MUTINY; AND A RESCUE: STIRRING EVENTS BY AIR, LAND, AND SEA.



JUST BEFORE THE FATAL CRASH SHOWN IN THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH: COMMANDER RODD MAKING A STEEP BANK WHILE FLYING ROUND THE LAKE AT ST. MORITZ.

A fatal flying accident occurred at St. Moritz on January 31, before hundreds of winter-sport visitors. Commander Patrick Geoffrey Rodd, the well-known British airman, who had taught Amy Johnson "blind" flying, went up with M. Charles Schaer, the trainer of the Cambridge University ski-ing team, as his passenger. The machine side-slipped, at a height of about 150 ft., and



AFTER A CRASH ON THE FROZEN LAKE AT ST. MORITZ: THE WRECKED MACHINE IN WHICH COMMANDER RODD WAS KILLED AND HIS PASSENGER SERIOUSLY HURT. crashed on the frozen lake close to the bank. The pilot was pinned under a wing. Among those who extricated him were his friends Miss Rosie Dolly, the dancer, and her husband, Mr. Irving Netcher. Commander Rodd died shortly afterwards, and M. Schaer was not expected to recover. Photographs of both appear on our Personalities page.



AN OLD DUTCH WAR-SHIP IN THE EAST INDIES RECENTLY SEIZED AND, TAKEN TO SEA BY A MUTINOUS NATIVE CREW: THE 5644-TON BATTLE-SHIP, "DE ZEVEN PROVINCIEN."

On February 5, the native crew (about 140 men) of the old Dutch battle-ship "De Zeven Provinciën," while her captain and other officers were ashore, imprisoned the remaining officers, seized the ship, and took her to sea from a port in Sumatra. The captain pursued her in a Government vessel. War-ships and flying-boats were sent after her. The mutineers announced, by wireless, that they would hand the ship over to the captain, adding that their action was simply a protest against pay cuts.



AFTER AN EXPLOSION IN WHICH EIGHT MEN WERE KILLED AND OVER 100 INJURED: WRECKAGE IN THE RENAULT MOTOR-CAR WORKS NEAR PARIS.

In the Renault motor-car factory at Billancourt, outside Paris, on February 6, a boiler serving in the electrical generating plant exploded with terrible effect. Some 250 men were at work in the adjoining machine-tool room, which was reduced to ruin through the collapse of the dividing wall. At least eight men were killed and over 100 injured. It was stated that until the wreckage had been thoroughly searched, the precise number of victims could not be definitely ascertained.



THE GALLANT RESCUE OF A BRITISH SHIP BY THE S.S. "AMERICAN MERCHANT": AN EMPTY LIFEBOAT HAULED BY TOW-LINE TO THE "EXETER CITY."

The British steamer "Exeter City" (2929 tons), of Bristol, was reported on January 20 sinking rapidly 600 miles off Cape Race, Newfoundland. She had been battered in a violent storm, and her master, third officer, and two of her crew of 26 were dead. The S.S. "American Merchant" (in foreground) stood by, but could not launch boats owing to heavy seas. Eventually, 22 men were rescued. A tow-line was fired and an empty life-boat hauled across.



# The World of the Kinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.

## "THE SIGN OF THE CROSS."

IT is easy enough to approach Mr. Cecil B. de Mille's new version of the famous old melodrama by Mr. Wilson Barrett with a superiority born of latter-day sophistication, to dismiss it as a piece of sheer showmanship and to grow a trifle ribald at the expense of the

and grandiose. Time and again the screen is invaded by a pictorial beauty that holds both thrill and imagination. Rome ablaze, with Nero on his lofty throne answering the leaping flames with sardonic laughter; the secret meeting of the Faithful in the cypress grove gradually encompassed by the Roman soldiery, creeping figures silhouetted against torchlights and wood fire; the great arena, rising tier above tier, bedecked with rose garlands, filled with a fluttering, shouting, excited throng of holiday-makers, and a plump, degenerate Caesar dealing out death by a lazy turning of his thumb—these are scenes that possess artistry as well as showmanship in their conception and realisation. The sensitive may rebel against the prolonged and cruel traffic of the arena, though it has historical fact to justify it. The fastidious will rightly condemn a silly erotic dance, none too well executed—a poisoned arrow aimed at the chaste Mercia at which she can well afford to sneer—and does. But none will deny the fine, vigorous action that surges round the market-place to the clank of armour, the blowing of horns, and the clatter of horses' hoofs as Marcus Superbus drives his emblazoned chariot into the motley crowd.

Mr. Charles Laughton's much-heralded study of Nero is a curiously interesting, individual piece of work, dominating the whole picture, though his incursions into the plot are few. But this pampered, sensual Caesar, gloating over the "delicious debauchery" of last night's orgy or the evil plans of the morrow, has the power of utter callousness, and that despite an edge of humour wherewith Mr. Laughton trims his ruthless portrait. Miss Claudette Colbert's Poppæa, by his side, is but a pretty puppet with a naughty temper. Miss Elissa Landi, on

at the Opera House, as a devoted father at the bedside of his small daughter, charmingly played by little Miss Petra Unkel. A visit to a café brings him into contact with a quartette of bright young people. Here Herr Tauber falls headlong in love with one of them, protects a struggling composer for her sake, is blind to her unscrupulous "gold-digging," and is rudely disillusioned when he ultimately discovers his "Lilli" in the arms of his protégé. Fortunately, his daughter has struck up a friendship with a nice girl who is ready and willing to prove to Herr Tauber that he can be loved for himself alone, and not for his influence or his money. We take leave of him sailing for America with consolation at his elbow. An artless tale, soberly set in Lilli's middle-class home and Herr Tauber's hotel, expanding somewhat in the final opera-house scene and the departure of the Hamburg-American liner. Its strength lies in its warm and cosy atmosphere and that fidelity to type which makes even the minor characters of value to the ensemble.

Herr Tauber, using his fine voice with discretion, fills the picture with melody. His task as an actor is no easy one, for, however ingeniously his vehicles may be varied, his own rôles remain essentially the same. It says much for his histrionic ability that he is able to differentiate his portraits of famous singers at all. In "The Right to Happiness" he introduces a *bonhomie*, especially in the easy, natural scenes with his child and his jolly vocal co-operation with a band of street musicians, that is both fresh and sympathetic. He has gained in mobility and draws an effective contrast between the impetuous lover and the disillusioned man. He can even create a moment of tension by the absolute silence with which he faces the ordeal of the stage after the shattering of his romance; but his broken heart is not for a moment to be taken seriously, since a pretty smile and "a few kind words" mend it with astonishing rapidity. Miss Alice Treff handles the

RICHARD TAUBER, THE GREAT TENOR, IN A NEW FILM: "THE RIGHT TO HAPPINESS," AT THE RIALTO. In "The Right to Happiness," which is reviewed on this page, admirers of Richard Tauber are again able to hear his magnificent singing.

the other hand, has never seemed to me more convincing or sincere than in the fine simplicity, the unaffected courage and faith of her Mercia. She and Mr. Fredric March, a swift, impetuous Marcus, lift the final scene within the arena dungeon to the level of genuine drama. Mr. Ian Keith has drawn a portrait of the cynical and ambitious Tigellinus with clear, incisive strokes; and Stephan, the unhappy boy, tortured into betrayal of his Christian kinsmen, is played with emotional power by a youthful actor, Tommy Conlon.

## HERR RICHARD TAUBER'S NEW PICTURE.

There is nothing spectacular about Georg Jacoby's direction of "The Right to Happiness," a new German film at the Rialto with superimposed English titles, nor, with the exception of one flight of imagination conveying, somewhat perfunctorily, the far-flung circle of a famous tenor's voice broadcast to the ends of the earth, has the director attempted anything more than the intimate narrative of a simple and human story. His aim has been to create a pleasant background for Herr Richard Tauber. He induces a romantic chapter in the life of an idolised singer to embrace a generous amount of songs, ranging from a nursery ditty to the final aria from "La Tosca," and provides his "star" with opportunities for a frequent emotional change of front. Mr. Jacoby successfully focusses our attention on the central figure, getting his dramatic effects not so much from the theme itself as from Herr Tauber's reaction to the group of people of which he is the pivot. We encounter the tenor first, after a triumph

part of the self-confessed opportunist with some skill, and Miss Ida Wust sketches-in her easy-going ways with a few firm strokes. A fine piece of acting comes from Herr Szoke Szakall, whose harassed and solicitous manager is richly comic, never overdrawn, and sturdily supports this pictorial platform for Herr Richard Tauber.



LILI DAMITA AND WARREN WILLIAM IN A STORY OF LOVE AND BIG BUSINESS: A SCENE FROM "THE MATCH KING."

"The Match King," a First National Vitaphone film, began its run at the Plaza on February 3. Warren William takes the main part of Paul Kroll, a Swede who makes a fortune out of matches, but, when his vast financial deals go astray, resorts to swindling and finally dies in the gutter. Lili Damita's appearance, it will be noticed, is remarkably like Greta Garbo's.



TALLULAH BANKHEAD AND ROBERT MONTGOMERY IN "FAITHLESS": THE NEW METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER FILM AT THE EMPIRE.

A new combination of film stars, Tallulah Bankhead and Robert Montgomery, appears in "Faithless," which began its run at the Empire on February 3. The story is of two lovers who together experience wealth, financial disaster, and poverty.

Hollywood splendours magnificently draped around a simple and, to be honest, somewhat archaic story. But has screen-drama forfeited the right to be spectacular with the passing of the silent era? Is Mr. Cecil B. de Mille to be blamed for approaching a subject so eminently pictorial in the large and lavish manner which is characteristic of his work? I say, emphatically, no. I find a great deal to admire in his superb reconstruction of Nero's Rome, a decadent, voluptuous Rome, with everything on a super scale, from the swimming-pool of real asses' milk, wherein the Empress Poppæa laves her ivory limbs, to the wholesale slaughtering in a vast arena. Nor did "The Sign of the Cross" ever rank as a work of art great enough to make us cry "Hands off!" It was an effective melodrama, finding in the conflict between the persecuted Christians and the cynical, pleasure-loving Romans the situations best calculated to draw the tears and the cheers of the theatregoers of the 'nineties. Its plot—the love of Marcus Superbus, Prefect of Rome and favourite of the Empress, for Mercia, a Christian maiden whose singular beauty and still more singular virtue so inspire him that he goes to his death with her in the arena—suffers little damage from the richer variety of its backgrounds and the generous expansion of its stage limitations. I am inclined to think that Mr. Barrett himself would have welcomed all the mechanical devices of the modern stage to enlarge his canvas. It is true that in Mr. de Mille's version the drama develops pictorially rather than emotionally, and its protagonists become, in the main, part of an elaborate pattern. The fault—if fault it is in this case—is not wholly his. He has a sincerity and earnestness of purpose that emerges from the pomp and circumstance of his staging with greater strength than the theme possesses. Moreover, he has been ill-served by his dialogue-writer, who, in a zealous endeavour to find the colloquial equivalent for the speech of a remote century, has lapsed into amazing commonplaces, the more to be deprecated since obvious care has been taken in avoiding blatant Americanese, both in accent and in parlance.

So much, then, on the debit side. To the director's credit there is much to be placed. His settings are solid



A NEW VENTURE BY THE BRILLIANT FRENCH DIRECTOR, RENÉ CLAIR: ANNABELLA AND GEORGES RIGAUD IN "14 JUILLET."

A new film by René Clair is always an eagerly anticipated event, especially when Annabella and Georges Rigaud, stars of "Le Million," are among the cast. "14 Juillet" has its first public performance at the Academy Cinema to-day, February 11.



# THE JAPANESE IN SHANHAIKWAN: BOMBARDMENT AND OCCUPATION.



A BREACH MADE IN THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA BY JAPANESE ARTILLERY: JAPANESE SOLDIERS SCRAMBLING FORWARD IN THE ATTACK ON THE WALLED CITY OF SHANHAIKWAN.



THE POINT AT WHICH JAPANESE FIRST SUCCEEDED IN PIERCING THE WALLS OF SHANHAIKWAN: JAPANESE TROOPS AT THE BATTERED SOUTHERN GATE OF THE CITY.



EFFECTS OF THE JAPANESE BOMBARDMENT OF SHANHAIKWAN, FROM WHICH MANY OF THE CHINESE CIVILIANS FLED: BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY JAPANESE ARTILLERY AND BOMBING BY AEROPLANES.



JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA AT SHANHAIKWAN: WITH LT.-COL. HAYAKAWA (SECOND FROM RIGHT), WHO WAS IN CHARGE.

CHINESE  
TRENCHES  
DESERTED AFTER  
THE JAPANESE  
OCCUPATION:  
NEAR THE  
GREAT WALL  
WHEN THE  
CHINESE HAD  
BEEN EXPELLED  
FROM  
SHANHAIKWAN.



In our last issue we gave illustrations of the Japanese attack on Shanhaikwan, which culminated in the occupation of the walled city on January 3 and the expulsion of Chinese troops. On this page are reproduced further photographs which have since come to hand. It was throughout the Japanese contention that the bombardment and occupation of the city were necessitated by Chinese provocation—a claim which is supported by the fact that there were no large Japanese forces close at hand, and that when the fighting began the 2nd Division was embarking at Fusan, in Korea, for Japan. Since the occupation, as we mentioned in our last issue, comparative quiet has reigned at Shanhaikwan and

most of the Japanese troops have been withdrawn. In the wider field of the whole Manchurian question, on the other hand, there was no immediate prospect, by February 6, of a satisfactory settlement. It was reported on that day that the League Assembly Committee of Nineteen at Geneva had decided to inform the Japanese Government that their latest proposals were unsuitable as a basis of settlement of the Manchurian dispute by conciliation. There were further mentions of the possibility of Japan leaving the League.



# A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS. UNUSUAL CHAIRS.

By FRANK DAVIS.

piece than appears in a photograph. One is tempted to describe it as Gargantuan, but there is nothing Rabelaisian about it except its size: it has style and suavity, and I therefore call it, with all due respect, Chestertonian. Two ordinary people can sit in it quite comfortably, and the high back and wings form a discreet and efficient bulwark against draughts and inquisitive eyes—an ideal chair for lovers. The date is presumably about 1730, the covering is an

old hand-painted green silk, and, for so large and severely practical a chair, the shape is uncommonly attractive.

Not less imposing, but of quite a different character, is the chair of Fig. 5, a Master Mason's chair of about 1740, in the style of Chippendale before that style began to experiment with less dignified mannerisms. The top rail is carved with Masonic emblems, but apart from that the details are of the severest and purest description. How wide the gap, and how strange the difference between this and the Chippendale - Gothic chair of Fig. 2—an interesting example of the sort of sentimental romanticism which made Horace Walpole build his fantastic house at Strawberry Hill! We look upon

such a chair as this to-day as a rare curiosity rather than as a work of art, so that it is just as well to point out what a good piece of cabinet-work it is, irrespective of whether we admire its particular convention or no—for example, the way the arms curve outwards may not be strictly in keeping with the straight back, but they are exceedingly fine of their kind. The purist is hereby reminded that the attempt to make Gothic and Rococo coalesce was doomed to failure anyway: the result was bound to be a mass

of contradictions, but once we accept this necessity it is not possible to do anything but admire the cabinet-maker's honest and workmanlike attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable.

The hall porter's chair of Fig. 3 is perhaps worth comparing with the much more elegant Fig. 4. One still sees these attractive and cosy leather-covered seats in certain banks and clubs. They look oddly like old women in bonnets, and are, of course, admirably designed to give protection in draughty passages. I say compare with Fig. 4 because the construction is basically the same; but in the former example the maker, faced with the problem of producing a chair suitable for a drawing-room, has managed to combine together an extraordinarily harmonious arrangement of curves where a lesser craftsman would have been merely direct and brutal.

The last illustration (Fig. 1) possesses a rough charm which is all its own. It is of oak, and in one sense is thoroughly typical of its period, presumably about 1620: arched back, simple inlay, and carving are vigorous and a

trifle coarse; and still more coarse, and therefore not less interesting, are the roughly hewn back legs. I imagine this is a country-made piece, put together by someone who was not quite so sophisticated as many of his brethren in town, but who had no intention of allowing his handiwork to collapse—it will surely last for another three hundred years in constant use.

I need hardly point out that Fig. 4 is a variation upon a very well-known theme—that of the wing chair of more angular shape which was the one eighteenth-century invention that corresponded to our modern ideas of comfort.

Our ancestors were not given to sprawling in their reception rooms, and even their hours of ease were comparatively spartan. One has the impression that they kept a straight back even when they relaxed. Was this because their furniture was uncompromising, or was lounging frowned upon because their habit of mind was less sentimental and more downright than our own?

ILLUSTRATED on this page in the issue of Dec. 10 one of those very extraordinary chairs which are called by some cockfighting and by others library chairs. One straddles across the seat and rests one's elbows on the arms provided; on each side is a socket for candles, and, in the example shown, a rest for a book. I asked for any further information on, or theories about, this rare type, and a Paris correspondent has been kind enough to tell me of one now belonging to the town of Lyons, which has no book-rest, and which the previous owner always called a card chair, by which he meant a chair from which one could watch a game of cards in comfort. My correspondent also pointed out something which ought to have occurred to me at the time—that such a chair is uncommonly useful and pleasant if one wants to sit with one's back to the fire, as there is nothing to prevent a genial warmth from caressing one's spinal column.

As for the other strange piece which looked like a glorified meat-safe, said by certain people to be a cage for fighting cocks (a theory that I found myself unable to accept without further and definite proof) he maintains that, at a time when modern notions of hygiene had not been evolved, and no end of people over-ate with distressing regularity, this was used as a receptacle for food and drink by some "ten chop man," who was quite capable of keeping

Here are some other chairs, only a little less out of the ordinary than the one mentioned above. Collectors, of course, will be familiar enough with these types, but they are sufficiently strange in the eyes of a great many people to justify the epithet of unusual. The first (Fig. 4) is a rather nobler



1. A STURDY OAK CHAIR, THOROUGHLY TYPICAL OF ITS PERIOD—ABOUT 1620: PROBABLY A COUNTRY-MADE PIECE, SINCE THE CARVING, THOUGH VIGOROUS, IS A TRIFLE COARSE, AND THE BACK LEGS ARE ROUGHLY HEWN.

By Courtesy of M. Harris and Sons.



3. A HALL PORTER'S CHAIR OF ABOUT 1760, ADMIRABLY DESIGNED TO GIVE PROTECTION IN DRAUGHTY PASSAGES: A CHAIR WHOSE CONSTRUCTION IS BASICALLY THE SAME AS THAT IN FIG. 4.

By Courtesy of M. Harris and Sons.

his breakfast ready by his bedside in this wire-netted cupboard.



4. "AN IDEAL CHAIR FOR LOVERS"; WITH ROOM FOR TWO ORDINARY PEOPLE AND WITH HIGH BACK AND WINGS: A CHAIR OF ABOUT 1730, WHICH, ALTHOUGH SO LARGE, HAS STYLE AND SUAVITY AND AN UNCOMMONLY ATTRACTIVE SHAPE.

By Courtesy of Mr. L. Robinson.



2. AN INTERESTING CONTRAST WITH FIG. 5: A CHIPPENDALE-GOTHIC CHAIR OF ABOUT 1755—"AN HONEST AND WORKMANLIKE ATTEMPT TO RECONCILE THE IRRECONCILABLE."

By Courtesy of M. Harris and Sons.



5. A MASTER MASON'S CHAIR IN THE STYLE OF CHIPPENDALE, OF ABOUT 1740; THE TOP RAIL CARVED WITH MASONIC EMBLEMS.



## TRIUMPHS OF DIGGING AT PERSEPOLIS: "NO DISCOVERY LIKE IT IN WESTERN ASIA."



THE HAREM OF DARIUS THE GREAT AT PERSEPOLIS AFTER ITS RESTORATION: THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE PERSIAN EXPEDITION FROM THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.



THE GRAND DOUBLE STAIRWAY LEADING FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE PALACE LEVEL OF THE TERRACE AT PERSEPOLIS: RUINS AT THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF THE PERSIAN KINGS.



A SMALL STAIRWAY, RICHLY CARVED WITH RELIEFS, EXCAVATED NEAR THE TWO GREAT MONUMENTAL STAIRWAYS JUST DISCOVERED AT PERSEPOLIS: (IN THE LEFT BACKGROUND) FIGURES OF TRIBUTE-BEARERS (SEE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH).

Persepolis, the ancient capital of Persia, has yielded rich treasure during the last two years of excavations conducted by Dr. Ernest Herzfeld, Field Director of the archaeological expedition from the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. His report was recently published by the Director of the Institute, Dr. James Henry Breasted, now on his way to the East to inspect the Institute's eleven expeditions. Dr. Breasted holds that the sculpture found at Persepolis, as described in Dr. Herzfeld's report, "almost doubles the known volume" of Persian work, and that "there has never been any discovery like it in Western Asia." Under 26 ft. of debris from the palaces burned by Alexander the Great, in 330 B.C., the excavators recovered a large amount of magnificent sculpture



RELIEFS ON ONE OF THE GREAT MONUMENTAL STAIRWAYS ON THE FRONT OF A VAST PALACE AT PERSEPOLIS: A STRUCTURE TO BE RESTORED BY REPLACING BLOCKS FALLEN FROM THE TOP ROW OF SCULPTURES AND FOUND INTACT BELOW



TRIBUTE-BEARERS FROM SOME OF THE TWENTY-ONE NATIONS ONCE SUBJECT TO THE GREAT KING: TWO OF THE FIGURES CARVED ON THE LEFT-HAND WALL OF THE STAIRWAY SHOWN IN THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH.

dating back to the time of Cyrus the Great. There was a series of wall reliefs which, if combined, would form a panel five or six feet high and nearly 1000 feet long. Carvings of exquisite refinement contain important historical inscriptions. The palaces of Darius and Xerxes had walls of sun-dried brick, but doors, windows, and colonnade halls were of black polished stone, whereon was represented the Great King receiving tribute from twenty-one subject states. There was also a great array of panel sculpture between two monumental stairways leading, like an inverted "V," to an audience hall on a terrace 1500 ft. long by 1000 ft. wide. The carvings were as fresh as when they were executed. One palace was restored and used as the headquarters of the expedition.



# BANKING AND INSURANCE.

By JOHN OWEN.

## BANKS AND BANKING.

EVERY year that an attempt is made to tabulate the services which a British bank is able to perform for its customers, there is something new to add. But, while the work done by the bank for its clients at home increases all the time, and while the bank continues to serve as a repository for one's valuables, as an advice bureau for one's investments, and as the most convenient of all means for personal disbursements, it makes itself of ever growing value to the traveller abroad.

The traveller has, indeed, already learnt to appreciate what his bank is able to do for him. From the moment that he sets his foot on foreign soil he realises that, even when alone, he has one valuable ally who is always within hail—the local correspondent of his bank at home. The complacent customer partakes of the authority and standing of his bank from the outset. To the foreigner he is presented as the travelling customer of some great British bank—the reputation of which is world-wide.

But the bank's services to the traveller are also of a material character. The circular letter of credit, with the relative letter of indication (which carries a list of the affiliated banks or correspondents), is of the greatest possible value to the traveller abroad, for by means of it he may draw at any branch, and may at the same time be hopeful of a fair rate of exchange. The traveller is notoriously a grouser about exchange rates, but, properly instructed by his bank at home, and armed with its authority, he can always feel that he can draw as he goes, and that he is in no such danger of theft as that to which the man is exposed who carries about with him large amounts in cash. Another method by which the traveller may safeguard himself by means of the bank is by obtaining a supply of the bank's own circular notes, which are issued in denominations of £5 and £10. But the bank is always anxious to help its customers, and will go a long way to enable them to draw their money in any way they like. It is quite easy for a customer to make arrangements by which he can go to his bank's correspondents in Cannes or Cairo, and cash his own English cheques drawn on his own branch bank at home. All that he has to do is to inform his local manager that he wants such an arrangement made, and through the Overseas department of the Head Office the manager will make every necessary provision.

But, while money services are, of course, the most important that the bank can offer, it can do, and does, many other things to help customers abroad. Many people to-day want to take their cars abroad with them. How many realise that even in a matter of this kind the bank will help? The heavy payment of duty which is demanded in most countries when a car is imported there will, in approved cases, be paid by the bank on behalf of its customers. That this service is likely to be in greatly increased demand as soon as it is generally known to be available seems certain. Turning from services to travellers which the bank performs, I might allude to the convenience provided in the collection of bills payable abroad. The bank is willing either to negotiate the bills or to make an advance.

To return to the service which the bank offers to the customer at home. By keeping an ordinary current account, the customer feels that he is spared the trouble and danger of carrying any large sum of money, whether upon his person or at home—a valuable thought in this time of smash-and-grab raids and street robberies! Finally, the bank is an aid to thrift. It seeks to teach saving to the very young by means of home banks; it encourages its adult customers to save and offers them an unsurpassed service of advice on investment; in fact, the bank is the true friend of the household of whatever condition.



A PLACE OF RECORD BUSINESS: THE HEAD OFFICES OF THE GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.4.

The Guardian Assurance Company recently reported for 1932 the largest gross amount of new life assurance business ever transacted by the Company in one year.

## INSURANCE.

One quality displayed by a modern insurance office is certainly that of imagination. I think I have before insisted on that point when writing in these columns, but a comparison between the work done in past times and that done to-day will show how the directors of our insurance offices try not only to keep up with modern needs, but to explore the field of a modern householder's requirements with a view to anticipating these and meeting them fully. A few years ago the "Comprehensive," or "All-In," policy was scarcely known, yet most householders use it nowadays, and have the satisfaction of knowing that they are covered against fire, explosion, lightning, thunderbolt, and earthquake; against destruction as a result of riots, strikes, or incendiary outbreaks; against storms, burglary, damage by burst pipes or overflowing, as well as against loss of rent up to 10 per cent. when the building is made uninhabitable as a result of such dangers as the above.

And these are not the only risks which a comprehensive policy covers. Such lesser perils are provided for as damage to valuable mirrors, petty larceny, damage to landlord's fixtures for which liability is otherwise incurred, as well as all liability for accidents to domestic servants. Finally, risk of death by the agency of fire or the burglar may also be covered in an "All-In" policy, and a householder cannot do better than make full enquiries about such policies at the nearest branch of any first-class office. So far as the traveller is concerned, the taking out of an "All-In" policy is to be recommended. He can then go away without anxiety. His house and possessions are covered, and the nervous alarms of the Englishman-away-from-home in earlier times will not trouble him.

But in matters of smaller anxiety, whether he goes holiday-making abroad or at home, he can cover himself. For instance, to take car insurance, which has, of course, expanded very greatly. To-day every sort of risk to the motorist, whether his car is chauffeur-driven or otherwise, is provided for. There is, indeed, a "comprehensive" policy for the car-owner which completely indemnifies him against liability to third parties killed or injured in an accident, while in these days of frequent thefts of cars he will be glad to cover himself against loss of his car or any part of it. Medical expenses are covered, as well as, of course, all legal costs involved in defence of an action against the policyholder for damage.

A traveller will obviously consider every form of motor insurance, but it is possible that he will find that risks are provided for of which he never dreamed. For instance, he may not know that if he gives notice to his insurance office it will cover all risks to his car during its transit to any foreign port—certainly on short voyages. But the sportsman-traveller of to-day can provide himself with other forms of cover. There is to-day actually a golfer's insurance, which protects a golfer against liability for every sort of accident on a golf-links of which he may have been the cause.

So much for the interests of the adult, whether householder or traveller. Here is a note for the parent concerned to do the best for his child. He probably knows that to-day, at the child's birth, he can begin paying to provide a first-class education for the boy or girl when school years arrive. But he may not know that, under the newest scheme, where his child becomes ill during a term at school, a refund of school fees can be made. The one condition is that the child must be fit at the beginning of the term. This is but one insurance idea which the householder is recommended to explore.



SIR HARRY GOSCHEN, BT., K.B.E., THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK.

At the recent General Meeting of the National Provincial Bank, Sir Harry Goschen said that the Directors' report presented covered an exceptionally interesting period. Although, from the Bankers' point of view, the past year had been a difficult one, it had been marked by events which had largely restored our country's financial prestige, and on the industrial side it had given them reason to look forward with some measure of confidence.



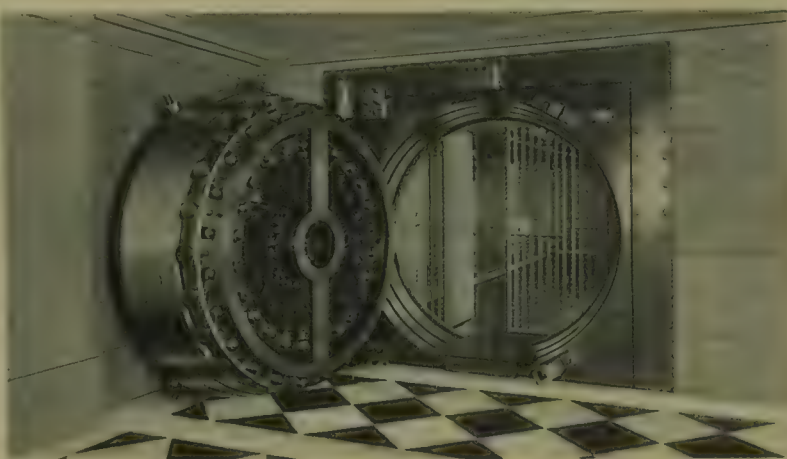
THE RT. HON. REGINALD MCKENNA, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MIDLAND BANK, SPEAKING AT A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

At the recent General Meeting of the Midland Bank, Mr. McKenna said: "We meet to-day in conditions distinctly better than a year ago, notwithstanding the persistence of a deplorably high level of unemployment. Our national finances are sounder; a marked reduction has been made in the balance of imports over exports; the volume of business has been fairly maintained; new industries have been established; and, though exchange and other restrictions are stifling trade with foreign countries, there are signs of steady development of Inter-Imperial trade."



MR. J. W. BEAUMONT PEASE, CHAIRMAN OF LLOYDS BANK, SPEAKING AT THE RECENT GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

Mr. Beaumont Pease said: "Although last year was, in many respects, as I have said, a year of disappointment, it was also, to my mind, much more a year of preparation and expectation, and it may well be that history will write its story in letters of red." He then mentioned various encouraging signs of improvement lately witnessed in this country, and continued: "What gives me more cause for hope is the growing desire to face realities and to co-operate in the endeavour to find a way out of our difficulties. . . . There is a growing appreciation of the necessity for the principle of give and take."



THE SAFE DEPOSIT SERVICE OF THE MIDLAND BANK: THE MASSIVE SAFE DEPOSIT ENTRANCE AT THE BANK'S HEAD OFFICE, POULTRY AND PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.2.



ESTABLISHED 1821

# GUARDIAN

## ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Head Office : 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

**Paid-up Capital - £1,024,578**

**Total Assets - £13,158,000**

**Total Income - £3,270,000**

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Chairman : Col. LIONEL H. HANBURY, C.M.G. (*Messrs. Wood, Hanbury, Rhodes & Jackson, Director of the Bank of England*).

Deputy Chairman : R. W. SHARPLES, Esq. (*G. Czarnikow, Ltd.*).

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JOHN WALTER, Esq.

Sir E. WYLDBORE-SMITH.

The Company Transacts all the Principal Classes of Insurance Business and acts as Trustee or Executor.

## LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

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Deputy-Chairman :

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British and Foreign  
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Over 1,900 Offices in England and Wales,  
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## MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED

Chairman : THE RIGHT HON. R. McKENNA

Deputy Chairmen : W. G. BRADSHAW, C.B.E. S. CHRISTOPHERSON

Managing Director : FREDERICK HYDE

### Statement of Accounts, December 31st, 1932

LIABILITIES		£
Paid-up Capital .. .. .	14,248,012	
Reserve Fund .. .. .	11,500,000	
Current, Deposit and other Accounts (including Profit Balance) .. .. .	420,997,244	
Acceptances and Confirmed Credits .. .. .	10,669,817	
Engagements .. .. .	4,942,906	
ASSETS		
Coin, Bank Notes and Balances with Bank of England	43,007,981	
Balances with, and Cheques on other Banks .. .. .	14,348,542	
Money at Call and Short Notice .. .. .	20,596,690	
Investments at or under Market Value .. .. .	93,065,351	
Bills Discounted .. .. .	86,505,644	
Advances to Customers and other Accounts .. .. .	170,421,074	
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances, Confirmed Credits and Engagements .. .. .	15,612,723	
Bank Premises at Head Office and Branches .. .. .	9,626,535	
Other Properties and work in progress for extension of the business .. .. .	1,079,597	
Shares in Yorkshire Penny Bank Ltd. .. .. .	750,000	
Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits of		
Belfast Banking Co. Ltd. .. .. .	1,574,886	
The Clydesdale Bank Ltd. .. .. .	2,992,472	
North of Scotland Bank Ltd. .. .. .	2,376,393	
Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd. .. .. .	400,091	

The Midland Bank and its Affiliated Companies operate 2550 branches in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and have agents and correspondents in all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE: POULTRY, LONDON, E.C. 2



## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

BY H. THORNTON RUTTER.

LONDON welcomed its latest embellishment to the Victoria Embankment with cold yet bright weather, as Mr. Runciman, the President of the Board of Trade, had sunshine as well as "good spirits" when he performed the opening ceremony of the new Shell-Mex House. This now occupies the site of the demolished Hotel Cecil. It is a most wonderful building and a monument to the growth of the oil industry throughout the whole world and Britain in particular. Lord Bearsted personally welcomed many hundreds of visitors to the opening ceremony, and thanked Mr. Walter Runciman for his presence on this occasion in an excellent speech full of facts on the development of the British oil industry. But, as Mr. Runciman remarked, the variety of uses and substances provided by petroleum is so numerous that he, for one, fully realised the need of such colossal offices as Shell-Mex House contained. Lord Bearsted told us that now they had to furnish accommodation for a staff of 1500 persons. No wonder that there are ten storeys of this building, with the Clock Tower as an extra pinnacle to climb after reaching the tenth floor! The magnificent prospect of London from the roof of this House, its river, and distant buildings rising and falling as a veritable sea of houses fringed with purple mist and touches of green foliage of trees, as I saw it, is a sight to remember. Shell-Mex House contains fifteen floors with a cubic capacity of 7,650,000 feet, having 1486 windows containing 27,000 panes of glass, and I do not know how many rooms or doors, as I lost count in my survey. Of course, its equipment includes the latest type of economical power-producers, as six oil-burning boilers occupy the boiler room to supply steam to the huge kitchen and heat for the miles of hot-water pipes. Beneath the Strand level there are four floors, and below the level of the Embankment is a semi-basement, to be used as a garage. The building was nice and warm on the opening day, when the thermometer stood well below freezing, and every room and hall was well lighted and ventilated—two most important items for offices. The lifts on any given trip, all working together, can carry 340 people, and have a capacity all over the building of 10,000 persons per hour, working at a speed of over 500 ft. per minute, equal to one floor per second.

### British Motor Industry Improves.

According to the latest official returns issued by the Ministry of Transport, the British motor industry deserves many congratulations on its improved condition during the year 1932. At the end of the official statistical year, Nov. 30, there were 1,926,600 motor vehicles licensed to use the road, and only 33,412 licensed private and hackney carriages paying a tax to the Road Fund. Ten years ago at that date Great Britain had only 909,984 motors and 237,342 horse carriages paying licenses. The year 1922 does not seem so long ago, yet in the time which has elapsed 200,000 horse carriages have disappeared and their places been taken by no fewer than 1,000,000 more motors. It seems incredible that five motors now use the roads where formerly one horse carriage ambled along the highways. This fact is the best testimonial to the economy of automobile transport. People who could not afford to own a horse and trap some years ago now buy and maintain a British motor-car. Furthermore, the British motor industry sold in Great Britain nearly 10,000 more vehicles in 1932 as compared with the total sales in 1931. Also the export of British cars increased in 1932 by 15 per cent., notwithstanding the economic crisis and the general talk of trade depression. At the moment of writing there are over one million private cars, nearly half-a-million motor-cycles, 360,000 commercial motor-vehicles, and 72,000 motor hackney coaches, omnibuses, and charabancs, besides tractors, fire-engines, and agricultural machines, licensed by the Ministry of Transport in Great Britain. There has been a large increase in the number of women licensed to drive motor vehicles, while the total number of driving licenses issued to men and women was 2,800,000 at the end of 1932. Revenue from motor-car taxation increased to £28,431,766 for the year ending Nov. 30, 1932, as compared with £28,134,723 for the same twelve months of 1931.

### THE PLAYHOUSES.

#### "RICHARD OF BORDEAUX," AT THE NEW.

THIS is a rich, colourful historical drama, written in the modern idiom, worthy of the highest praise for itself alone, but doubly so for providing Mr. John Gielgud with a part which enables him to prove himself the greatest actor on our stage.

His Hamlet was a memorable one; his performance in "Musical Chairs" another achievement; but his Richard II. is the finest thing he has ever done. Poor Richard, son of a father who had captured his people's imagination, his efforts for his country's good were received with contemptuous tolerance. For it is a sad truth that your Black Princes win greater plaudits than the noblest of pacifists. There is humour in this play, for Richard loses his illusions, but never the ability to smile wryly at his discomfiture. Miss Gordon Daviot's picture of Richard may not be strictly historical, but it is a believable one and carries conviction; it is written with a fine sense of the theatre, as well as a touch of literary distinction. By far the best play of its kind that we have had for many years. Of Mr. John Gielgud's performance it would be impossible to say too much, and it is gratifying to be able to record that "the pit rose at him." Miss Gwen frangcon-Davies gives a beautiful and touching performance as Anne of Bohemia, and it is one of the defects of history that she departs so early from the scene, a victim of the plague. The play is admirably produced, staged, and acted by a large cast; the scenery, while simple, being particularly effective, the drawing of a few curtains sufficing to indicate the passing of the action from a Palace of Sheen to one at Eltham. A play and a performance to see.

#### "A BIT OF A TEST," AT THE ALDWYCH.

This may not be the best of the Aldwych farces, but it is excellent fun. It opens slowly; the first act, in the M.C.C. dressing-room at Brisbane, being less amusing than one might have anticipated. But once Mr. Ralph Lynn and Mr. Robertson Hare find themselves among bushrangers at Jackson Ridge, the fun is fast and furious. To see Mr. Lynn "lay out" not only bushrangers, but policemen who hurry to his rescue, is a gorgeous sight. Even funnier it is to watch the anxieties of Mr. Robertson Hare, as his timorous skipper, involved in the drama not from desire for adventure, but merely to watch that no harm happens to his star batsman, on whose prowess at the wicket the fortune of the next day's Test match depends. Miss Mary Brough has a part of some importance, and takes full advantage. Miss Renée Gadd is a distinct success as the heroine. The rôle of heroine in a farce is usually a thankless one, for she has little to do but look innocently pretty. Miss Gadd does this easily enough, but in addition she contrives to suggest that she has brains.

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## RAS SHAMRA YIELDS NEW TREASURE TO THE SPADE

(Continued from Page 178.)

liquids, of unspecified composition, poured over them. In exchange for this offering, the divinity promised to fertilise the fields of the faithful. The necropolis of Minet-el-Beida was therefore combined with a place of worship, though it is not certain that the two functions were co-related originally. We must wait until the excavation of this strange and rich necropolis is completed before we can fully explain these curious rites, traces of which have never been found elsewhere.

## Excavations on the Mound of Ras Shamra.

Our excavations on the actual tell (mound) of Ras Shamra were no less successful last year. At the foot of the acropolis, fortified by a very strong encircling wall, which protected the temples, library and palace, we discovered a necropolis still very rich in archaeological treasure. In its upper portion it contained tombs with rectangular chambers and a small dromos, proved by Mycenaean pottery to date from the fourteenth century B.C. They resemble the great tombs of Minet-el-Beida, but are of smaller dimensions and made of simpler materials. Lower down, the cemetery contains more ancient burials, with rich ceramic and bronze deposits going back to the seventeenth and sixteenth centuries B.C.

## Three Super-imposed Towns.

Our greatest efforts, however, were directed to the excavation of the acropolis itself, where we discovered (below the first level, contemporary with the fifteenth-

twelfth centuries, and the second level, dating from the twentieth to sixteenth centuries) a third stratum still more ancient. At a depth of between 7 and 9 metres we found very large buildings constructed of unbaked brick. This mysterious town in the heart of the tell must date from the third millennium B.C., and gives ample promise of future interesting discoveries. Before continuing excavations at this depth, however, we must first finish all our work on the two upper strata.

## New Tablets from Ras Shamra.

In the neighbourhood of the library, again, important discoveries were made during our fourth season. In removing here two extremities of walls, we found a fine fragment of a syllabic Sumerian tablet and two new Phoenician tablets in the cuneiform alphabetic script of Ras Shamra. One is a religious text, the other a most important letter.

## A Warrant of Arrest Dating from About 2000 B.C.

At some distance from the library we found a fourth tablet, isolated and of the greatest importance (Fig. 3). It was in a layer which contained many fragments of sculpture dating from the 12th Egyptian Dynasty, and it is thus quite possible that this tablet goes back to the beginning of the second millennium B.C. Professor Charles Vroilleaud, to whom I entrusted the task of studying this important document, has just communicated to the Académie des Inscriptions the result of his investigations. The tablet is a warrant of arrest issued against a fraudulent treasurer who had absconded and concealed himself in the Ras Shamra territory, where he was arrested. Later he was released on bail by payment of a mina of silver. The

warrant is written in Babylonian. The phrasing and certain epigraphical peculiarities seem to indicate that the letter dates from the beginning of the second millennium B.C. This tablet will, perhaps, put us on the track of a more ancient part of the Ras Shamra library than that hitherto discovered.

## The Tomb of a Mycenaean Prince.

South of the library we discovered a large Mycenaean tomb of particularly fine architecture, identical in many details with that of the great royal chamber-tombs of Mycenae. Though desecrated on two occasions and containing only a few remains of Mycenaean vases and faience, the tomb found at Ras Shamra amid the ruins of the temple and the Semitic library is a historical document of the first importance. It testifies to the capture of Ras Shamra, and doubtless the whole coast of northern Syria, by Greek conquerors at the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the thirteenth century B.C. It is to this first Achæan expansion that belongs also the destruction of Homer's Troy.

## Diplomatic Gifts to the Ras Shamra Temple by 12th-Dynasty Pharaohs.

Our excavations in the locality of the temple led to our finding the entrance (Fig. 10) to the large sanctuary, which opens towards the south with a beautiful monumental stairway (Fig. 8) in front of which was a large altar. Here we discovered the fragments of several limestone statues by local artists, representing human beings or lions, as well as the remains of a fine sphinx in greenstone of superb workmanship. As indicated by a hieroglyphic inscription on the chest and between the paws of the sphinx, it was a gift from the Pharaoh Amenemhat III., of the 12th Dynasty (about 1849-1801 B.C.) to the temple of Ras Shamra. No doubt this Pharaoh, foreseeing warfare with the Hittites, who were planning the conquest of Syria, was trying to strengthen Egyptian influence by alliances with local kingdoms.

## The Great Stela of Baal with a Thunderbolt.

In the western periphery of the great temple we had discovered, in 1930, a more modest sanctuary where were erected two stelae representing strange divinities. The local artists had mingled Egyptian ideas with their own art, which was strongly imbued with the rustic art of the Mitannians and Hittites. It was in this same temple that we discovered last year a new stela (Fig. 4) most artistically executed, quite intact, and 1.45 metres high. It represents, in *champlevé*, a tall god standing and brandishing a club and a thunderbolt (Fig. 15). The latter is elegantly stylised—its point taking the form of a superb spear-head. In front of the god, on a smaller scale, is a personage dressed in a long Syrian robe. As he is placed on a pedestal or a kind of throne, he is probably a king of Ras Shamra, who thus places himself under the protection of this majestic Baal.

## Silver Figures of Divinities.

Among the numerous offerings presented by the faithful to this powerful divinity, we will only mention here two statuettes of solid silver, representing a god and goddess wearing necklaces and loin-cloths of gold (front page, and Figs. 4, 13, and 14). The god is 30 cm. in height, and together they weigh 1000 grammes. In order that the weight should conform exactly with his vow, the worshipper had placed beside the statuettes pieces of unpolished silver. No doubt these precious statuettes had been hidden at a time when some danger threatened Ras Shamra. We found them placed together in a jar buried in the ground not far from the large stela. The style of these statuettes is very barbaric. They are the work of a local goldsmith, who has not troubled to finish them properly. One can see here what the loss of the artistic traditions of Egypt meant for northern Syria. She could only receive from her new masters of the thirteenth and twelfth centuries a very rustic and primitive art.

## Recapitulation.

These new finds made during the fourth season of excavations at Ras Shamra, of which I have only described here the most important, complete very successfully our former discoveries. A detailed study of them, so far scarcely begun, will enable us to throw further light on the history of the town of Ras Shamra, so important from the point of view of commerce, politics, and religion during the second millennium B.C. I have had to content myself here with a mere statement of our new material, leaving to my next report, in the review *Syria*, and later to a definitive publication, the numerous historical and archaeological problems raised by all these discoveries.

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